FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

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AFGHANISTAN

Kabul Warns of 'Imperialist' Propaganda C 1
Government Official Interviewed on Soviet Aid, Food Prices C 2
CSSR Health Ministry Donates 12,000 Tons of Powdered Milk C 3
Cabinet Approves DRA-Czech Accords, Other Measures [NEW TIMES 22 Apr] C 4
Bulgarian Ambassador Meets With Ministry Officials C 4
Visits Communications Minister [NEW TIMES 22 Apr] C 4
Calls on Public Works Minister [NEW TIMES 17 Apr] C 4
Meets With Defense Minister [NEW TIMES 14 Apr] C 5
Ministry Officials Meet With GDR Ambassador [NEW TIMES 16 Apr] C 5
Biographic Data on Ambassador-Designate to Poland Given [NEW TIMES 10 Apr] C 5
Deputy Finance Minister Leads Delegation to Moscow [NEW TIMES 14 Apr] C 5
Banking Delegation Attends Seminar in Bulgaria [NEW TIMES 12 Apr] C 6
Afghan Youth Delegation Visits Hungary [NEW TIMES 19 Apr] C 6
Afghan Youth Delegation Leaves for Mongolia [NEW TIMES 12 Apr] C 6
Czech Youth Union Backs DRA's Struggles [NEW TIMES 17 Apr] C 6
Czechoslovakia Provides Medals for Workers Unions [NEW TIMES 22 Apr] C 7
Karmal Receives Message From Romanian President [NEW TIMES 15 Apr] C 7
Revolutionary Council Issues Decree on Education [NEW TIMES 19 Apr] C 7
Justice Ministry Announces New Appointments [NEW TIMES 19 Apr] C 8
Workers Union Established in Nangarhar Province [NEW TIMES 14 Apr] C 8
Villagers in Baghlan Province Return to Homes [NEW TIMES 10 Apr] C 9
Kabul Mullahs, Imams Express Support for Government [NEW TIMES 19 Apr] C 9
Jalalabad-Sorkhrud Telephone Link Restored [NEW TIMES 14 Apr] C 9
NEW TIMES Comments on Domestic, Foreign Issues C 10
U.S. Use of Chemical Weapons [12 Apr] C 10
Iran-Iraq Dispute [10 Apr] C 11
PDPA Theses Explained [19 Apr] C 12
Symbolic Meaning of New Flag [22 Apr] C 13

INDIA

Spokesman Welcomes U.S. Decision on Nuclear Fuel Supply E 1
Gandhi Meets With Brezhnev, Hua, Holds Press Conference [cross-reference] E 1
Economic Protocol Signed With Bulgaria in New Delhi E 1
Press Statement Issued on Seychelles President Visit E 2
India Against Cuba's Attendance at Islamabad Conference E 3
Developments Concerning Unrest in Northeastern States E 3
Gauhati Demonstrations Continue E 3
Manipur Situation Improved E 3
Tibetan Youths Welcome Soviet Expressions of Support E 4
Briefs: Titanium Production Begins; Oil Production E 4

PAKISTAN

Haq Greets Iranian, Turkish Leaders En Route to Belgrade F 1
Haq Meets With UK's Thatcher, Romania's Ceausescu in Belgrade F 1
[cross-reference]

PRC Border Trade Delegation Concludes Visit F 1
DAWN Views Sino-Pakistan Relations, Haq Visit to PRC [4 May] F 1
Pakistan Restores Trade Relations With Zimbabwe F 2
Aide Cited on New Army Corps Destined for Baluchistan F 2
[Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD 3 May]
Karachi Reports Explosion Near Peshawar 8 May F 2

IRAN

Developments in Relations With U.S., Hostages I 1
Hostage Discussion Before 17 May I 1
Student Statement in Gorgan I 1
Arrest of American I 1
Developments Concerning Elections, Government Formation I 2
Rafsanjani Sees Khomeyni I 2
Khomeyni Addresses Nation I 2
Election Ban I 4
Counsel Against Clashes I 4
Voting Controls I 5
Prime Minister Appointment I 5
Unrest, Violence Continue in Provinces I 6
Paveh Attack I 6
Hamadan Guard Killed I 6
Mahabad Flour Hijacked I 7
Kermanshah Demonstrations I 7
Sanandaj Asked To Fight Counterrevolution I 7
Guards Urge Paveh 'Cleanup' I 8
Iraqi Elements Shell Iranian Embassy in Beirut 7 May I 8
Bani-Sadr Meets With Libyan Petroleum Minister I 9
Qotbzadeh Comments on USSR Relations, Intervention I 9
Foreign Minister Meets With Waldheim in Belgrade I 10
Tudeh Leader Kianuri Interviewed on Revolution [CTK] I 10
KEYHAN Reports Discovery of 'Secret' Airfield I 11
Italian Envoy Presents EEC Declaration to Qotbzadeh I 11
President Bani-Sadr Remarks on Italians in Iran I 12
BBC Assesses State of Iranian Revolution I 12
UK Ambassador Graham Returns to Tehran I 14
Japan-Iran Petrochemical Talks End in Rupture I 14
Cooperation Agreement Reported With Pakistani Airlines I 15
NVOI Commentaries Discuss Domestic, International Situation I 15
Internal Conflict I 15
Qotbzadeh: United States Responsible for Crisis [TIMES 16 Apr] I 17
Yazdi: Bani-Sadr Encountering Same Problems as Bazargan [TIMES 16 Apr] I 18
Khalkhali Says Iran Supports Libya, Syria, Palestine [TIMES 19 Apr] I 19
Garmarudi Explains Reasons for Denial of Fallaci Interview [TIMES 19 Apr] I 20
Newspapers To Become Public Stock Company [KEYHAN 16 Apr] I 21
Relief Sent to Sanandaj To Rescue Besieged Troops [TIMES 27 Apr] I 22
Tehran University Officials Resign in Protest [TIMES 27 Apr] I 22
Ambassador to Kuwait Discusses Iran's Role in Region [TIMES 27 Apr] I 23

KABUL WARNS OF 'IMPERIALIST' PROPAGANDA

JN081806 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY has refuted all of the tendentious campaigns and lies being broadcast over the Voice of America, the BBC and the radios of the FRG, Beijing and Pakistan. The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY also refutes AFP's and REUTER's contentions and lies against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

These radios and agencies are currently disseminating false reports and launching tendentious campaigns about recent incidents in Kabul. These agencies tried to instigate innocent youths and render them prey to poisonous intrigues. There is no doubt that the citizens and the world as well are well aware of the imperialist propaganda circles. Nobody, however, has been surprised by these campaigns, because the imperialist lies and propaganda are exposed.

These propaganda circles have claimed that a large number of tanks and schools were burned and that the Kabul schools and university were closed. These circles have gone even further to claim that the situation is not normal and that traffic in the capital and provinces has been paralyzed.

However, it is incumbent on us to be aware of what has really taken place. The fact is that U.S. imperialism and its partners in crime are [word indistinct] to bring about the collapse of the free and independent regimes. U.S. imperialism is trying to divert world public opinion from its international crimes and [words indistinct]. It is not that easy for the United States to find another country, following its deadly defeat in Iran. Thus, U.S. imperialism has taken a new initiative, using its tools and agents to disturb the atmosphere among the youths and students.

However, the state's party, thanks to its loftiness and patience and thanks to our youth's vigilance, has managed to thwart all of the imperialist and reactionary plots and to expose the black face of imperialism. The state's party, supported by the vigilant citizens, has managed to restore normal relations.

The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY condemns these criminal acts by U.S. imperialism. The agency says: Let imperialism proceed with its false propaganda. The people and homeland are forging ahead under the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The enemies can no longer constitute a stumbling block to our progress.

Following the victorious uprising of 27 December 1979, the party and the people of Afghanistan have [word indistinct] of all enemies, who will never manage to harm our independence, freedom and revolutionary progress.

In conclusion, the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY says that the attempts of black reaction and imperialism are only desperate efforts.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET AID, FOOD PRICES

LD081938 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1230 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Dear listeners: Aid of about R100 million from the USSR to the toilers of Afghanistan shows the USSR to be a real friend and supplier to our people. The USSR has no other interest except the well-being of our toilers and the prosperity of our beloved country, Afghanistan. Now the suffering people of Afghanistan, who are daily (?benefiting) from the disinterested aid of our friendly and great neighbor, the USSR, in the economic and military fields warmly welcome this aid and are eternally thankful.

In this connection we have interviewed Engineer Mohammad 'Aziz, the general director of procurement and cooperatives. [begin recording]

[Question] Respected Engineer Mohammad 'Aziz, after the success of the glorious Sawr Revolution, especially (?after) the new development phase of the Sawr Revolution, the hand of friendship and solidarity of the USSR has been further offered to the free and independent people of Afghanistan and the revolution is progressing in various fields in unparalleled fashion. (?We have a few questions) about recent aid of the USSR to Afghanistan and under what conditions it was made. Can you explain?

[Answer] I want to inform our dear countrymen that after the 27 December uprising, which triumphed under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] the disinterested and sincere assistance of the friendly and fraternal country the USSR has been extensive. For example, 140,000 tons of wheat worth 1.5 billion Afghanis has been given free of any charge to Afghanistan and its toiling people by the friendly USSR.

[Question] I ask my second question in this way. Has the procurement department brought about a reduction in the price of foodstuff because of this assistance? How effective has the Soviet aid been?

[Answer] The procurement department has sufficient foodstuff. It has been given to us by the friendly country as grant-in-aid and we have it is storage. There is no worry or any difficulty regarding food shortages.

[Question] How do you assess foodstuff prices?

[Answer] Before the arrival of wheat from the USSR, wheat and flour from the procurement department was freely available in the country's markets and in the city of Kabul at the price of 1 sair [approximately 7 kg] of wheat for 90-95 Afghanis. After supplying sufficient wheat and flour as demand required to the respected citizens of Kabul and to the inhabitants of other provinces, the price of wheat is now 70 Afghanis and the price of flour 75 Afghanis per sair respectively. You can see for yourself that after this auspicious step which this office carried through under the instructions of the revolutionary government, there has been a reduction in the region of 10-15 percent in the price of wheat and flour.

[Question] Has the friendly USSR helped Afghanistan in other ways? Can you give some information?

[Answer] As well as the 140,000 tons of wheat that I have mentioned to you at a cost of R10 million, equivalent to 670 million [as heard] Afghanis, the friendly USSR has given our toilers prime necessities such as cooking oil, soap, textiles, sugar and other wares. Similarly, as you know, at a cost of R100 million, a grant-in-aid of clothing has taken place. Some of these goods have been put at the disposal of coupon holders at a low price by way of coupon shops in the capital and in the provinces. After the success of the new phase of the revolution, the procurement department by way of markets and shops, has made available to the consumer the amount of 4,567 tons of flour. To date, the amount of 10,200 tons of wheat and flour has been made available by way of markets. These goods are worth about 104 million Afghanis.

[Question] Engineer Mohammad 'Aziz, I have a last question for you. What plans do you have on hand, what have you done about solving the problems of our countrymen living in the provinces regarding foodstuff and other material?

[Answer] The procurement department has instructed food procurement and cooperative offices in provinces where the cost of wheat and flour is above 70-75 Afghanis that wheat and flour required by the people can be sold at the fixed price. In addition to flour and wheat, the purchase of cooking oil, tea, soap, matches and other material controlled by the procurement department has also been made possible for the people. In the farthest provinces of the country, such as Badghisat, Faryab, Jowzjan and others, wheat is now sold at 55 Afghanis per sair, which is lower than last year's price. [end recording]

CSSR HEALTH MINISTRY DONATES 12,000 TONS OF POWDERED MILK

LD082318 Kabul in Englishto Europe 1900 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Public Health of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia has given more than 12,000 tons of powdered milk to the Ministry of Public Health as assistance. The relevant documents of the assistance of the friendly country of Czechoslovakia were given this morning by Zdenek Karmelita, ambassador of this country in Kabul, to Dr [name indistinct], the second deputy minister of the Public Health Ministry, which were accepted with gratitude.

CABINET APPROVES DRA-CZECH ACCORDS, OTHER MEASURES

WA071837 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 22 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 22, (BAKHTAR)... The Council of Ministers met on April 19 at the Revolutionary Council headquarters.

Chaired by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee], president of RC [Revolutionary Council] and prime minister of DRA, the Council of Ministers discussed the following items on its agenda, making the appropriate decisions:

On the proposal of the Planning Affairs Ministry, the agreement on economic cooperation between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia and another on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries were approved after discussion. Under the former, the Czechoslovak Government will grant Afghanistan an equivalent of 90 million dollars to finance its developmental projects.

Another matter discussed was the missing items in various government warehouses. It was decided that missing items be substituted for with similar or other things so long as the latter costs the same.

The DRA and GDR will build their embassy premises on the basis of reciprocity and according to international norms as proposed by the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

The Finance Ministry was instructed to allocate 40,000 dollars to Foreign Affairs Ministry to meet the cost of the essentials for Afghan Embassy in Budapest.

The same ministry was also ordered to allocate Afs. 90 million as down payment for the construction of the government information services premises.

The employees of the government printing house will be provided with 8 buses by the Transport Ministry at the instruction of the Prime Ministry.

As proposed by the Education Ministry, the charter for the teachers high training institutes was approved. Similarly, the purchase of a bi-colour offset printing machine for the education press from Roland Company of West Germany was approved. The kindergartens department was instructed to pay for completion of the remaining work on kindergartens costing Afs. 12 million.

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH MINISTRY OFFICIALS

Visits Communications Minister

WA071825 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 22 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 22, (BAKHTAR)--Lt. Col. Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, minister of communications, met in his office yesterday with ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Stoyan Radoslavov, discussing matters of interest.

Calls On Public Works Minister

WA071826 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 17 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 17, (BAKHTAR)--Public works minister, Eng. Nazar Mohammad, received in his office Bulgarian ambassador, Stoyan Radoslavov, for a courtesy call yesterday, discussing matters of mutual interest. During the talks Ambassador Radoslavov assured the public works minister of his country's participation in some projects of that ministry.

Meets With Defense Minister

WA071824 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 14 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 14, (BAKHTAR)--Lt. Colonel Mohammad Rafi', minister of national defence, received ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Stoyan Radoslavov, in his office for a courtesy call yesterday, discussing matters of interest.

MINISTRY OFFICIALS MEET WITH GDR AMBASSADOR

WA071827 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 16, (BAKHTAR)--Minister of public health, Prof. Dr. Mohammad Ibrahim 'Azim, met in his office yesterday with GDR ambassador, Kraft Bumbel, discussing with him GDR medical assistance to the Public Health Ministry.

According to another report, minister of frontier affairs, Faiz Mohammad, received in his office for a courtesy call the GDR ambassador, Kraft Bumbel, Tuesday morning, discussing with him matters of mutual interest.

BIOGRAPHIC DATA ON AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE TO POLAND GIVEN

WA071302 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 10 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Following is a short biographical sketch of Mohammad Ayan Ayan, DRA ambassador-designate to Poland whose agreement has been recently received from Warsaw.

Mohammad Ayan Ayan was born in Konar in 1947 and after completing his higher education in 1968 at the department of journalism, Kabul University, was employed by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY.

In 1972, he was transferred to the public relations department of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

In 1976, he was on the editorial board of the PAMIR, the Kabul municipality organ. In 1978, he became vice president of the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY and some time later, was raised to head the organisation.

Afterwards, Mohammad Ayan Ayan became president of the government printing house and later on, editor-in-chief of the ENQELAB-I SAUR daily.

He is married and has four children.

Ayan speaks in both Pashto and Dari and understands English. He has travelled to parts of Europe, America and Africa.

He is currently member of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER LEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

WA071640 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 14 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 14, (BAKHTAR)--A DRA delegation led by Fazl Haq Kahliqyar, deputy minister of finance, left for Soviet Union yesterday to participate in the annual sessions of the international bank for economic cooperations and international bank for investment.

The sessions are scheduled to be held in Moscow on April 15.

The delegation members comprise Acting Governor of Da Afghanistan Bank and Deputy Head of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee] of economic section Dr. Abdulbasir Ranjbar.

BANKING DELEGATION ATTENDS SEMINAR IN BULGARIA

WA071748 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 12 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, April 12, (BAKHTAR)--A DRA delegation headed by president of construction and mortgage bank left for Bulgaria Thursday to attend a banking seminar.

AFGHAN YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS HUNGARY

WA071317 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 19 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 19, (BAKHTAR)--A delegation from the Democratic Organisation of Afghan Youth arrived in Budapest last week at the invitation of the Hungarian Youth League.

According to a TASS dispatch from Budapest, the delegation is headed by first secretary of the central board of the Democratic Organisation of Afghan Youth, Burhanuddin Ghiasi.

During its stay, it will hold meetings with leaders of the Hungarian Youth League over further expansion of cooperation between the youth organisations of the two countries and several other matters related to international youth movements.

AFGHAN YOUTH DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MONGOLIA

WA071750 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 12 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, April 12, (BAKHTAR)--A delegation of the Democratic Organisation for Afghan Youth headed by Daud Mazyar, member of the secretariat of the central bureau of the above organisation left for Mongolia at the invitation of the central committee of Mongolian youth organisation.

During its stay, the delegation will visit employees of Mongolian revolutionary youth organisation and its organisational set up.

CZECH YOUTH UNION BACKS DRA'S STRUGGLES

WA071315 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 17 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 17, (BAKHTAR)--The Socialist Youth Union of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic associates itself with the Afghan people's struggle against internal and external reaction, denounces the campaign of slander that has been unleashed by the bourgeois mass media in connection with the internationalist aid of the Soviet Union to Afghanistan. This is stated in a communique on the visit to Czechoslovakia of a delegation of the Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan.

TASS reports that the youth organisations of the two countries emphasised the need of strengthening unity of the progressive youth of the whole world in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and racism for peace, democracy and social progress. They resolutely denounce the attempts of imperialism particularly the militarist circles of the United States and NATO, to stop the process of detente and to have a recurrence of "cold war" time.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA PROVIDES MEDALS FOR WORKERS UNIONS

WA071830 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 22 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, April 22, (BAKHTAR)--Workers Union Council of Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia has supplied, as a grant, a number of medals related to Workers Unions of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Czechoslovak Ambassador Zdenek Karmalita presented the medals to Dr. Habib Mangal, member of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee] and in charge of social organisations on April 20.

Dr. Mangal expressed his gratitude for this assistance and wished for further development of cooperation between the worker unions of the both countries.

A source of the Workers Union of Afghanistan said the rest of the medals will be delivered later.

KARMAL RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM ROMANIAN PRESIDENT

WA071307 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 15 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 15, (BAKHTAR)--According to Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a message sent to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee], president of RC [Revolutionary Council] and prime minister of DRA by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was submitted to Babrak Karmal by Nicolae Stefan, Romanian non-resident ambassador at a recent meeting in Kabul.

Nicolae Ceausescu has extended his warmest congratulations on the occasion of election of Babrak Karmal as general secretary of the PDPA CC, president of RC Presidium and prime minister of DRA, wishing Babrak Karmal good health and success to carry out the grave responsibilities put on his shoulders by the people of Afghanistan.

Similarly, Nicolae Ceausescu has expressed his best wishes to Babrak Karmal, the PDPA CC, the RC and the DRA Government wishing them success to defend the Sawr Revolution and continue the new phase of this revolution.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania has assured Karmal of the decisive support of the people of Romania in connection with the struggles of the people of Afghanistan to safeguard the revolutionary values against reactionary and imperialist efforts to obstruct the progressive regime in Afghanistan. He has said the people of Romania are convinced that the marching on the path opened up by the Sawr Revolution is irreversible. The people of Romania take joy in any victory achieved by the people of Afghanistan under the PDPA leadership.

The message also touches on bilateral relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Socialist Republic of Romania and other matters related to the region.

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL ISSUES DECREE ON EDUCATION

WA071353 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 19 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 19, (BAKHTAR)--To popularise and deepen the free, universal and modern educational system in accord with progressive and humanitarian criteria without any discrimination or privilege, a decree has been issued by the DRA Revolutionary Council addressed to Education Ministry.

Under the decree, all DRA citizens irrespective of their nationality, race, sex, religion and socio-economic position enjoy equal rights as far as education is concerned. And universal primary education will be free and compulsory throughout the country.

The contents of general education include basic science in accord with present conditions to make students socially useful, democratically raising their standards and social and political activities.

Similarly, all citizens of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are entitled to choose the medium of instruction prevailing in schools and other educational institutes.

The decree calls for legal punishment of parents or guardians who prevent children from acquiring compulsory primary education.

Beating and corporal punishment is strictly forbidden according to law.

In this decree, the Council of Ministers is required to take necessary decisions for the implementation of its provisions.

JUSTICE MINISTRY ANNOUNCED NEW APPOINTMENTS

WA071113 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 19 Apr 80 p 6

[Text] Kabul, April 19, (BAKHTAR)--The following appointments were made at the Ministry of Justice:

Azizur Rahman Mamoun as president of the judicial secretariat, Abdul Wahed Faizi as president of the judicial personnel department, Izhar Haq as president of Farah provincial court, Rafiullah as president of Takhar provincial court, Fazl Haq as president of Baghlan provincial court, Mohammad Hanif as president of the civilian tribunal of the court of cassation, Kabul.

From the above appointments, two are party and four non-party men.

WORKERS UNION ESTABLISHED IN NANGARHAR PROVINCE

WA071712 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 14 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Jalalabad, April 14, (BAKHTAR)--On the basis of the lofty objectives of Sawr Revolution, Workers Union of Nangarhar Province was officially inaugurated at a function held recently.

Opened with recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran and playing of national anthem, the function was addressed by provincial governor who congratulated the workers on the establishment of their union expressed its role as far as social evolution and national economy are concerned.

The union head dealt with the part played by workers unions in renovation of society. He said the union has 6,000 members at present.

Afterward, one of the workers said "We will continue our struggle to the last breath against the enemies of the Sawr Revolution, and that is internal and regional reaction led by U.S. imperialism. And we are fully confident that victory will be ours".

The function ended by issuing a resolution.

Attended by members of the provincial and city party committees, departmental heads and representatives of workers and craftsmen, the function ended by presentation to the union head his deputy and members of its board a few gifts by the governor.

VILLAGERS IN BAGHLAN PROVINCE RETURN TO HOMES

WA071310 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 10 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 10, (BAKHTAR)--Seven hundred oppressed inhabitants of various villages of Doshi, Baghlan Province, who had abandoned their dwellings as a result of oppressions under Amin returned home with full assurance recently.

Promising cooperation with DRA Government, their elders told Baghlan governor that reality had eventually dawned upon them and now distinguish between their friends and enemies. They said that under the party and government leadership, they will fight the terrorists and enemies of tranquility and freedom of the homeland by arms which were used in opposing Amin's fascist band.

Our liberating armed forces with the honest cooperation of the people have discovered centers of the lackeys of black reaction in the region, led by U.S. imperialism with continued cooperation of the Chinese and Pakistani interventionists, in Doshi seizing 8 tons of explosives, 1,200 various types of arms, communication equipment, binocular with infrared devices and rockets sent to Afghanistan through Pakistan and China to massacre people in various parts of the country.

According to another report, the terrorist and burglars have been wiped out and peace and tranquility ensured in the area.

KABUL MULLAHS, IMAMS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

WA071240 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 19 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, April 19, (BAKHTAR)--In connection with sincere cooperation between national democratic forces and government under the new phase of the glorious Sawr Revolution followed by Amin's fall, mullahs and imams of various mosques from municipal precincts 12, 20 and 21 of Kabul in rallies and resolutions expressed solidarity with the party and government.

The resolution passed by mullahs at 12th precinct says: "We mullahs being in the service of our homeland as standard bearers of Islam cooperate with DRA Government after toppling Amin the tyrant and his murderous band".

Another resolution reads: "We scholars and mullahs from various mosques of precinct 20 used to shed tears for Islam in Afghanistan under Amin, the hangman, cooperate with our government with full confidence under the new phase of Sawr Revolution.

Another resolution passed by mullahs from various mosques of precinct 21 says: "We imams like other patriotic Moslems not only back the DRA Government but also express assurance to unite against all enemies of the people of Afghanistan."

JALALABAD-SORKHRUD TELEPHONE LINK RESTORED

WA071302 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 14 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, April 14, (BAKHTAR)--Telephone connection between Jalalabad and Sorkhrud was restored after temporary disruption as a result of subversive activities by counter-revolutionaries.

Lines cut off in several places. [sentence as published]

The lines were mended by provincial authorities with the cooperation of local inhabitants, showing the agents of imperialism that the people can now distinguish between their friends and foes.

NEW TIMES COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

U.S. Use of Chemical Weapons

WA071540 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 12 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "US-Made Chemical Grenades Seized"]

[Text] The criminal acts of counter-revolutionaries supported by world imperialism, and the regional reaction led by the U.S. imperialism are shamelessly continuing against the innocent people of Afghanistan.

Along these terrorist acts the mass media of the world imperialism is also carrying on a wide propagandistic campaign aiming at obstructing the onmarch of the new phase of the glorious Sawr Revolution.

Our patriotic people watched a TV coverage of a press conference held at the Storay Palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Thursday evening. The conference was attended by a large number of local and foreign journalists, and members of foreign embassies in Kabul.

Our people and the local and foreign journalists saw by their eyes a number of chemical grenades seized from a band of terrorist sent to Herat Province by our enemies. The band was wiped out after a confrontation by an armed forces military patrol in the Herat Province.

The chemical grenades sent to our soil were to be used against the innocent civilians and to create a panic among our noble Herati citizens. These chemical weapons are U.S. made, having a long intoxicating effect on human body.

The chemical lethal weapons were tested on animals by the armed forces specialists. In the press conference questions were answered by the minister of information and culture.

What is ridiculous is that the imperialists mass media specially Voice of America and other propagandistic organs of USA, which are controlled by CIA and Pentagon, had carried a vast propaganda as if chemical weapons were being used in Afghanistan against the so-called "mojahedin of Islam". But the officials of the U.S. Government could not find any evidence to prove their own lies and fabrication.

However in an attempt to prove that chemical weapons are used against the people of Afghanistan the U.S. imperialism in collusion with the Chinese chauvinism and Pakistani reaction tried to get such poisonous and deadly weapons infiltrated in Afghanistan.

Fortunately due to the alertness of the armed forces of Afghanistan the enemies' conspiracy was foiled and the chemical weapons were seized before the terrorists find any opportunity to use these against the people of Afghanistan.

We are sure that not only our compatriots but the democratic peoples of the world will fully condemn the treacherous acts of world imperialism led by U.S. imperialism and the reaction of the region.

The peoples of the world will not forget the use of such chemical weapons in the long war which the U.S. imperialism fought against the heroic Vietnamese who tragically suffered large casualties as a result of such criminal acts.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, with the help of its heroic armed forces is firmly standing in defence of the gains of Sawr Revolution, independence and national sovereignty of Afghanistan and will crush any attempt which may be made by the imperialists to undermine the interests of the people of Afghanistan.

Iran-Iraq Dispute

WA071213 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 10 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Skirmishes Between Iran and Iraq"]

[Text] According to agency reports, an artillery duel has been fought between the armed forces of Iran and Iraq with a few Iranian border guards being killed or wounded.

This has been one of the most shocking incidents in the Moslem world. No doubt Iran under the shah instigated the Kurds led by Mullah Mustafa Barzani to continue their rebellion against the central government in Baghdad. And by pumping money, arms and ammunitions, the despotic ruler of the neighbouring Iran had helped sustain the insurgency in Iraq for a long time with the result that most of the money Iraq was planning to spend on development projects was wasted on mobilization and in-fighting.

Also, when the Iranian Armed Forces were at their peak of power under the shah, Tehran occupied three strategic islands in the Persian Gulf which Baghdad has repeatedly claimed to have belonged to Iraq.

But the shah realizing the consequences of his action later on mended his fences with Iraqi authorities by reaching an agreement on navigation in Shatt al-'Arab which was followed by putting a stop to Iranian aid to rebellious Kurds and the prospects for future friendly relations between Iran and Iraq looked brighter, at least on the surface.

However, following the Islamic Revolution in Iran, agitations began in a number of countries bordering on the Persian Gulf including Iraq to overthrow their regimes and jump into the bandwagon with those at the helm of affairs in Tehran.

This evidently produced repercussions in Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Of course the latter realizing the fact that it could hurt Iran more than others first began a propaganda war against the government in power in Tehran.

Then there flared up frequent border clashes between Iraqi and Iranian guards. Now the artillery duel.

As orthodox Shi'ites, Iran depends much on Iraq's good-will. Each Iranian wishes to make a pilgrimage to Karbala, Najaf and Kufa at least once in his or her life-time. These three towns happened to be inside Iraq. Then there live in the above and other towns in Iraq thousands of Iranians, many of them without any valid documents. They could be deported easily, as some of them already have.

Iraq can instigate Iranian Kurds in Kordestan and Iranian Arabs in Khuzistan to rise against the government in power in Tehran in retaliation. It can also send teams of saboteurs to blow up the vitally important oil pipe-lines in the latter province so close to Iraq.

Militarily, Iraq is in a rather stronger position. According to international wire services, Iraq maintains a 150,000 strong army with 7,000 airmen and 10,000 marines. In Iran, on the other hand, most of the highly trained officers are no more with the army. Some of them fled, a number was executed and a few were retired or sacked. The sophisticated weapons supplied by the U.S. are in bad need of spare parts which are not forthcoming. This of course affects both the army and the air force.

According to President Saddam Husayn, it would take the Iranian Air Force at least two years to be ready for a major offensive. This has lately been refuted by President Bani-Sadr but the fact about spares remains notwithstanding.

If the situation gets out of hand, which we pray it will not, the consequences for both countries would be catostrophic. Afghanistan as a peace-loving country and as a friend of both Iranians and Iraqis would not like to be a sad witness to this war game.

Our only hope is that some influential neutral power will roll up its sleeves and mediate between the two Moslem neighbours and thus prevent from the flaring up of an all-out war which could even trigger a world conflagration.

PDPA Theses Explained

WA072243 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 19 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "PDPA CC Theses on 2nd Anniversary of Sawr Revolution"]

[Text] Since the inception of the glorious Sawr Revolution, much has been said to explain to the people the ideological objectives of this national democratic uprising. But these have not been defined so precisely and comprehensively as now.

The Sawr Revolution brought to success with the potential will and actual support of the people including the participation of patriotic soldiers, cadets and officers has been a real turning point in the turbulent history of Afghanistan.

It has been the outcome of prolonged struggles of the working people to attain real freedom from any type of oppression, exploitation and under-development and therefore the Sawr Revolution has been anti-feudal and anti-imperialist in nature.

The general objectives of this national democratic uprising has been defined as a thesis by the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC [Central Committee] to include eradication of the remnants of pre-feudal and feudal relationships in social life, limiting the acrage possessed by big land-owners and distribution of land among landless peasants and those with little land, strengthening the people's economy and raising their standards of living, expansion of education and gradual eradication of illiteracy, growth of national cultures of various fraternal nationalities living in Afghanistan and democratization of social and political life.

Now let us take each point in turn and express our views thereupon to shed more light on the above objectives for the Kabul NEW TIMES readers who are mostly outsiders and yearn for relevant information about various aspects of life in Afghanistan, especially on the recent developments.

Whenever the question of economic development along scientific lines is raised, both the planners and those who execute them are faced with such collossal problems created by pre-feudal and feudal relstionships especially in connection with production and distribution of goods and services.

Considerable changes have been brought about in this field since the inception of Sawr Revolution especially in the wake of land reforms with the result that hundreds of thousands of landless peasants have come to own plots of land free of charge. But much more is needed not only to change the structure of national economy, gearing everything to economic development but also change the minds of the people which is even a more difficult task.

The latter is of course made possible through reeducation based on a long-term programme but evidently the success of the process of national development would depend much on the younger generations who must be brought up with the ideology of the working class and the right kind of world outlook.

A well-devised practicable land reforms programme can surely, on the one hand, put a ceiling on the ownership of earstwhile big landowners, on the other, enable millions of landless peasants to possess land which they could call their own and cultivate with enthusiasm.

And once the means of production and, at the present stage, the land is distributed evenly among the agriculturists, obviously the national economy will be boosted through increasing agricultural outputs which make the bulk of the nation's export, meanwhile constituting the main source of revenues and foreign exchange.

Evidently, the more the people produce, the more they would be in a position to export and thus raise their standards of living.

Expansion of education and gradual eradication of illiteracy are obviously interlinked and both processes could be carried out simultaneously. However while in a few under-developed countries, the question of literacy is tackled first, in DRA the march of education should enjoy more priority due to the fact that it would be far easier to inculcate in the minds of younger generations new ideas conducive to economic and social development while the adults who make the majority of the illiterates have to be worked on in stages and some of them are resistant to change, if not all.

The growth of national cultures also links up with democratization of social and political life. Once all Afghan nationals realize the fact that they are entitled to the same rights and freedoms, they will begin to understand their obligations and thus participate, in large numbers, in the administration of their country which is the ultimate aim of democracy.

Symbolic Meaning of New Flag

WA072242 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 22 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Tricolor Flag Flying Over Afghanistan"]

[Text] The national state flag of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as well as the standard of the People's Democratic Party [PDPA] of Afghanistan were hoisted yesterday during grand ceremonies in Kabul by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC [Central Committee], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of DRA amidst great rejoicings and revolutionary enthusiasm.

Each nation needs a flag to symbolize its national aspiration and characteristics in international community and therefore it not only serves as a reflection of its collective wishes and pride but also as a distinguishing feature.

The people of Afghanistan have used national flags of varying sizes and colours in the course of their tumultous history as explained so aptly by Babrak Karmal in his great speech on the subject. [paragraph continues]

Though their human aspirations and heroic exploits, especially those concerned with the safeguarding of their national independence and sovereignty, have not changed an iota with the occasional ups and downs in their national life, they have always revered their flag and in many a battlefield, one standard-bearer has taken over from the other after he has been killed.

The restoration of the tricolour has been an important step taken under the new phase of Sawr Revolution in accord with national, historic, cultural and religious traditions of our people because of the black is reminiscent of the standard raised by Abu-Muslim al-Khurasani against foreign occupation of his motherland, the red symbolic of the blood shed by thousands of heroic people of this country to safeguard their national honour and the green reflecting vegetation and prosperity after peace and tranquility have been established within the confines of this rugged land.

The emblem consisting of a pulpit under an arch, two ears of corn and a wheel topped by a star is also of profound significance. The pulpit and the arch comprise two important symbols of Islam and according to Babrak Karmal, it is from the pulpit that thousands of the faithful are led to the right path. The ears of corn manifest the agricultural nature of the country as still 85% of its population earn their livings by farming while the two new additions, the wheel and the star represent industrialization and good luck of this beloved homeland respectively.

Since both the three colours and the main features of the emblem had been chosen by the "Loya Jirga" in Ghazi Amanullah's reign and as such, this symbol of national unity was adored by the rank and file, the restoration thereof has been very apt indeed.

And through this appropriate step, the DRA party and government leader has moved forward to revive the rights and freedoms of the people of Afghanistan, assimilating them in a vast National Fatherland Front so that all the patriotic, democratic and progressive forces join together and collectively build their country which has been purposely kept underdeveloped so that its natural resources could be exploited by its past avaricious rulers and exploitative imperialist monopolies.

Every patriotic Afghan citizen now joins Babrak Karmal in wishing that under this beloved banner, the Moslem, heroic, democratic and progressive people and forces in DRA will march together toward their common objective, that is the creation of a new society void of exploitation of man by man.

SPOKESMAN WELCOMES U.S. DECISION ON NUCLEAR FUEL SUPPLY

BK081500 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1437 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] India on 8 May welcomed as a positive interim development President Carter's decision to issue an Executive order authorising the export of enriched uranium for the Tarapur nuclear plant, reports PTI. The ultimate test of the fulfillment of the bilateral contractual obligations for the supply of fuel would be its arrival in India, the External Affairs Ministry spokesman said in response to newsmens' questions in New Delhi. The spokesman confirmed that President Carter's communication to Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi on his decision had been received here.

President Carter's recommendation was a positive development in the context of the Indo-U.S. bilateral agreement to supply fuel to Tarapur. As an interim step it is a positive one, he added. Asked about the contents of Carter's communication, he said spokesmen in Washington had indicated what it stated. The spokesman pointed out that the U.S Congress and Nuclear Regulatory Commission still had to process these recommendations before the fuel arrived in India. India is awaiting further developments and the arrival of the fuel, he added. Asked if the U.S. President's decision removes an irritant in Indo-U.S. relations, the spokesman replied: As far as I perceive there are no irritants in Indo-U.S. relations, but there can be a difference of views or approach. We have friendly relations with the United States.

When asked about protectionist measures sought to be taken in the U.S. against import of Indian textiles, the spokesman pointed out that India had been having negotiations with the U.S. and EEC on this for a long time. In the past hurdles in this regard had been overcome by technical-level discussions, he recalled.

GANDHI MEETS WITH BREZHNEV, HUA, HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

For Delhi Radio reportage on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's meetings with Leonid Brezhnev, Hua Guofeng, and other world leaders in Belgrade see the Yugoslavia section of the 9 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA IN NEW DELHI

BK090408 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] India and Bulgaria are to cooperate in setting up two agro-industrial complexes in Karnataka and Bihar. The complexes will form part of the joint collaboration projects to be undertaken under a protocol signed in New Delhi. The two sides also agreed to exchange scientific personnel and information for undertaking research on tobacco.

A long-term development of trade and economic relations between the two countries was also discussed yesterday when the visiting Bulgarian deputy minister of machine building called on Union Commerce and Steel Minister Pranab Kumar Mukherjee.

Meanwhile, an agreement to export finished leather and leather shoes worth 300 million rupees to Bulgaria has been signed between the State Trading Corporation and the State Economic Coporation of Bulgaria. The agreement also provides for the manufacture of 1 million pairs of leather shoes by the two countries for marketing to third countries.

PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED ON SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT VISIT

BK080918 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0835 GMT 8 May 80

["India-Seychelles Joint Press Statement"--ISI headline]

[Text] France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, and Madame Rene are on a state visit to India 2-11 May 1980 at the invitation of the president of India.

The president of the Seychelles is accompanied by Jacques Hodoul, minister of foreign affairs; David Thomas, principal secretary in the President's Office; Maxime Fayon, principal secretary in the Ministry of Planning and Development, Rober Grandeourt, principal secretary in the Ministry of Planning and Development and other officials.

During his stay in New Delhi the president of the Seychelles called on the president of India, N. Sanjiva Reddy, and held official talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The Indian side in the discussions included Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao; R. Bhandari, secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs; N. Krishanan, additional secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs; A.N.D. Haksar, high commissioner of India in the Seychelles; C. Dasgupta, joint secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs; Gurcharan Singh, director in the Ministry of External Affairs and other officials.

The president of the Seychelles and the prime minister of India discussed international and bilateral issues, including the situation in South Asia. They reiterated their opposition to all forms of intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states. They stressed the importance of creating conditions in which all states in the region could freely determine their own destinies without fear of external threat or interference. Both sides agreed that it was necessary to deescalate tensions and that this could only be achieved through diplomatic and political initiatives not by military confrontation or the induction of arms. The Seychelles side expressed appreciation of India's balanced and constructive approach in regard to developments in her neighbourhood.

The two sides agreed that developments in South Asia cannot provde any justification for an escalation of great power rivalries in the Indian Ocean area involving a search for new military and naval bases or an expanision of existing bases. They called on all concerned states to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace free of great power rivalries and tensions. They also agreed that it was necessary for the Indian Ocean states to develop mutual cooperation for the benefit of their respective peoples. The Indian side expressed appreciation for the courageous stand taken by the Seychelles against the military presence of nonlittoral states in the Indian Ocean.

Both sides expressed their deep concern over the explosive situation in South Africa resulting from the heinous policy of apartheid and denial of basic human rights to a majority of the South African people. Condemning the repressive actions of the racist South African regime, they called for an effective arms embargo against South Africa. They also condemned the illegal South African occupation of Namibia and expressed their solidarity with the liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO.

Affirming their adherence to the principles and objectives of the nonaligned movement, the two sides emphasised the need to strengthen the solidarity of nonaligned countries to meet the challenge of the present international situation. In this context they expressed the view that the nonaligned countries should work together to enhance their cooperation for building up their collective self-reliance and contributing to the establishment of a new international economic order.

The president of the Seychelles and the prime minister of India expressed their satisfaction over the steady growth in bilateral relations and cooperation between their respective countries and shared the hope that these ties will be further consolidated and expanded to the mutual benefit of both countries. The Indian side proposed the establishment of a resident Indian diplomatic mission in Mahe with a view to facilitating the development of closer ties. The Seychelles side welcomed this initiative and gladly conveyed their concurrence.

The president of the Seychelles and his party are visiting Bombay, Baroda, Bangalore, Cochin, Trivandrum and Pune from New Delhi. The president of the Seychelles expressed his sincere appreciation for the warm welcome accorded to him during his visit. The president of the Seychelles extended an invitation to the president of India and the prime minister of India to visit the Seychelles. The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

INDIA AGAINST CUBA'S ATTENDANCE AT ISLAMABAD CONFERENCE

BK0810Ц4 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] At the United Nations, the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau has decided by consensus against Cuba's accepting a Pakistan invitation to attend the Islamic conference beginning in Islamabad next week. Cuba is the current chairman of the Nonaligned Bureau.

Speaking at the meeting, India's Permanent Representative Brajesh Mishra said India is not in favor of accepting the invitation as a matter of principle. This view was endorsed by a number of countries. The Pakistan invitation was brought before the Nonaligned Bureau meeting by the Cuban ambassador for the bureau's guidance.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Gauhati Demonstrations Continue

BK0817З5 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 80 May 80

[Text] In Gauhati and other places in Assam, another demonstration courted arrest today also as part of the agitation on the foreign nationals issue. Reports from Tezpur, Dibrugarh and Kokrajhar said that volunteers wearing black badges held demonstrations in front of government offices. The arrested persons were later released.

Meanwhile, arguments on habeas corpus petition of nine leaders of the agitation were read on the 2d day today by Justice Ibotombi Singh constituting the full bench of the Gauhati high court.

Manipur Sitiation Improved

BK090002 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpt] District improvment has been reported in the law and order situation in Manipur. Most of the employees today got their salaries and a number of banks opened for the first time in 10 days, and government offices and other agencies were able to encash their bills.

Curfew will be relaxed tomorrow from 8 am to 3 pm in most part of the (Khawai Bazaar) in Imphal, which has been under 24 hour curfew for 11 days. In (Telipati) area, which is also under round-the-clock curfew, no relaxation has been ordered for the present. In the rest of greater Imphal curfew is in force from 6 pm to 5 am.

The All-India Radio Imphal correspondent reports that with normalcy fast returning to the state the government has swung into action on a number of important schemes to rehabilitate those uprooted in the recent riots and to provide jobs to the educated unemployed. The idea is to take up programs which could bring quick result.

Chief Minister Dorendra Singh, who discussed the schemes with senior officials and heads of departments, said finance will not come in the way of implementing them.

TIBETAN YOUTHS WELCOME SOVIET EXPRESSIONS OF SUPPORT

BK031254 Hong Kong AFP in English 1136 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] New Delhi, 3 May (AFP)--The Tibetan Youth Congress (TYC), the militant youth wing of the exiled Tibetans in India, has welcomed the Soviet announcement of support to the Tibetans in their "fight for independence against China."

A press release issued by the TYC today said that it was "extremely happy and inspired by the Soviet promise to support the Tibetan people's struggle against Chinese colonialism and domination over Tibet."

The statement, signed by Mr Namgyal Dorjee, member of the central executive committee of the TYC said "it is the first time that Soviet Union publicly supported the cause of Tibet and we hope the Soviet people will continue to do so."

The Soviet support to the Tibetans was announced by Mr Did Hambo Lama Ezhdyneyev here last Wednesday while addressing a press conference.

Mr Ezhdyneyev had come to India as leader of the two-member Soviet Buddhist delegation to take part in the recently-concluded All India Buddhist conference held in the south Indian city of Madras.

The Soviet lama had called on the temporal and spiritual leader of the Tibetans the Dalai lama in his Himalayan abode in Dharamsala, north India.

Experts on Tibetan affairs here feel that the statement by the Soviet lama and its appreciation by the TYC may complicate the present Chinese and exiled Tibetan initiative to come to an agreement to decide the fate of the 110,000 exiled Tibetans.

BRIEFS

TITANIUM PRODUCTION BEGINS--Production of Titanium began in the country from 8 May with the inauguration of the production unit at Hyderabad in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh. Only seven countries in the world are now producing this metal. [Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 8 May 80 BK]

OIL PRODUCTION--Work has been speeded up at Bombay high to attain the annual oil production target of 12 million tons by 1982. A big process platform is fast coming up near the main platform. It will be ready by the end of the year. A spokesman of the oil and natural gas commission said the on-shore plant at (Uran) for separation liquified petroleum gas from the Bombay high gas will be ready for commissioning by the middle of July this year. He said drilling for oil has been taken up in the Andaman Island area. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 May 80 BK]

HAQ GREETS IRANIAN, TURKISH LEADERS EN ROUTE TO BELGRADE

BK080948 Karachi Overseas Service in Bengali 0215 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq expressed his good wishes to the presidents of Iran, Turkey and Bulgaria while overflying those countries on his way to Belgrade. In his message to Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, President Ziaul Haq wished for the success of the Iranian people in their efforts to establish a system which conforms to the glorious principles of Islam. President Ziaul Haq told acting Turkish President Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil that relations between Pakistan and Turkey are based on deep mutual trust and understanding and that he firmly believes that the relations will continue to develop. In his message to Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov, President Ziaul Haq wished for the progress and prosperity of the Bulgarian people.

HAQ MEETS WITH UK'S THATCHER, ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU IN BELGRADE

For Karachi radio reportage on President Mohammed Ziaul Haq's meetings with Margaret Thatcher, Nicolae Ceausescu and other leaders, and his subsequent press conference, see the Yugoslavia section of the 9 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

PRC BORDER TRADE DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

BK090235 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The six-member Chinese border trade delegation left Karachi today for home at the end of its 11-day visit to Pakistan during which a new border trade agreement was signed between the two countries.

DAWN VIEWS SINO-PAKISTAN RELATIONS, HAQ VISIT TO PRC

BK090345 Karachi DAWN in English 4 May 80 p 7

[Editorial: "As Towering as the Narakoram"]

[Text] The call made by President Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Hua Quofeng for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is not to be dismissed lightly. Coming from the leaders of two countries which share a common border with Afghanistan, an appeal for the restoration of the independent and non-aligned status of this south-west Asian state carries considerable weight and meaning. In that context, President Ziaul Haq's visit to Beijing is of great significance, since it goes to underline the identity of views and the common security and political interests of Pakistan and China. The friendship between Islamabad and Beijing is of long standing and is based on principles recognised by international law and practice. In fact it has been one of the major factors in the international politics of South Asia since the early sixties. But in view of the grave developments that have taken place in the region since December, Sino-Pakistan relations have acquired a new dimension. Thus China's proclamation of support for the territorial integrity and independence of Pakistan, which Premier Hua Quofeng reaffirmed at the banquet held for President Zia on Friday, is now more than a traditional and formal expression of interest in the security of Pakistan. Mr. Hua Quofeng also endorsed fully the diplomatic position Pakistan has adopted on the Afghan issue when he commended Islamabad's stand at the United Nations and the Islamic foreign ministers conference. By reaffirming support for Islamabad at this stage in the changed political environment of the region, the Chinese leadership has not only emphasized the durability of Sino-Pakistan ties, it has also made it clear that Pakistan will not be alone in case its security is threatened. Moreover, the reaffirmation of Sino-Pakistan friendship has far-reaching implications for the international equations in South-west Asia in the post-Afghan crisis period.

Although the Chinese foreign minister visited Islamabad in January and 2 months later a Chinese military delegation toured Pakistan, President Zia's visit is of added significance because it is the first high-level visit a Pakistani leader is paying to Beijing after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It is meaningful also because it comes at a time when the Pakistan Government has rejected the American aid offer and the diplomatic climate in the Middle East is fast deteriorating in the wake of the events in Iran. China's posture in the changing situation should be of interest to Pakistan, especially when what initially seemed to be an identity of views among China, Pakistan and the United States on the developments in Afghanistan can no longer be taken for granted. President Ziaul Haq's visit to Beijing should also be seen in the context of the changing scene in South Asia. With the efforts both Pakistan and India have been making to normalise and improve their ties and resolve their outstanding differences, and given the desire expressed by Beijing and New Delhi to normalise relations, the pattern of relationships between the three countries might not remain static. President Zia's visit to Beijing, however, goes to underline the durability of Sino-Pakistan friendship which, to quote Premier Hua, is as "towering as the Karakoram and will last for ever."

PAKISTAN RESTORES TRADE RELATIONS WITH ZIMBABWE

BK080538 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] It was officially stated in Islamabad today that following the establishment of a legal government in Rhodesia and following its independence as Zimbabwe on 17 April, Pakistan has decided to restore trade relations with that country and lift its ban on exports and its import restrictions.

AIDE CITED ON NEW ARMY CORPS DESTINED FOR BALUCHISTAN

LD081105 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 3 May 80 p 5

[Unattributed dispatch: "Pakistani Army Corps on Border With Afghanistan"]

[Excerpts] Islamabad, 3 May--Pakistan is forming a new army corps which will be stationed in the strategic Baluchistan Province which borders on Afghanistan. A senior officer in General Ziaul Haq's government, who wishes to remain anonymous, has stated that the corps is being formed to counter a possible threat from Afghanistan. He said that Lt Gen Jamal Syed Main, former minister of railways, will command the new army corps which will have its headquarters in Quetta. According to another source the unit will be called the 12th Army Corps even though Pakistan only has six others.

A Western diplomatic spokesman thinks that the Russian threat may now be being used as an excuse to deploy troops in Baluchistan to maintain order among the troublesome tribes, some of which have openly pro-Russian tendencies. Government officials deny however that the new army corps is intended to keep the rebellious and separatist Baluchis under the government's thumb. According to them, Russian sympathies ended with the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. "Baluchistan is now calmer than all the other provinces," according to Deputy Information Minister Maj Gen Mujibur Bahman.

KARACHI REPORTS EXPLOSION NEAR PESHAWAR 8 MAY

BK081727 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1714 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] According to reports [words indistinct] Peshawar today, an explosion took place in (Fishtip Tarakuri) station on the Peshawar-Bahra road this afternoon, and as a result a few policemen were killed and injured. The injured were rushed to hospital where they are being looked after. The provincial government has ordered an immediate inquiry into the incident.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Hostage Discussion Before 17 May

NC081654 Paris AFP in English 1646 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, May 8 (AFP)--The only woman ever to be an Iranian cabinet minister was executed by a firing squad here today.

Mrs. Farrakhruv Parsa, 58, the ex-shah's education minister for 10 years, was shot along with a woman accused of running a prostitution ring, and a man convicted of narcotics trafficking.

Meanwhile, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr told the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the ruling Revolutionary Council will discuss the issue of the American hostages before the May 17 deadline set by the nine-nation European Economic Community (EEC) for Iran to make a "decisive gesture" concerning the hostages.

Mr. Bani-Sadr declined to say what the council might decide. But he commented that the European community in Iran would not be expelled even if the EEC decided to impose sanctions on Iran.

He told AFP he intends to name a coalition government and premier "as soon as possible and maybe even today" without waiting for parliament to convene. The second round of the parliamentary election will be tomorrow. Revolutionary leader Ruhollah Khomeyni reportedly authorized the president yesterday to do so. But an official decree to that effect has not been issued, probably because the archconservative Islamic Republican Party, expected to dominate the parliament, wants parliament to have a voice in picking the cabinet.

The party's spokesman Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti said today that a coalition government would be against Islamic principles.

Student Statement in Gorgan

LD081108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0958 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The first announcement by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed in Gorgan was issued today. The statement says in part:

After the military aggression by America which ended in disgraceful defeat at the upper hand of God Almighty, and following the decision to keep the spies in various cities throughout the country, in order to enable the liberated and self-sacrificing people of Gorgan to take part in safeguarding the spies we have brought a number of them to your city and are guarding them in a place situated on Palestine Street. We are confident that you will assist your children in guarding the hostages until the time for their trial and that you will demonstrate your revolutionary vigilance in neutralizing conspiracies and all suspicious movements.

Arrest of American

TA081620 London BBC World Service in English 1600 GMT 8 May 80

[From "News"]

[Text] The Iranian Foreign Ministry has disclosed that an American woman, Mrs Cynthia Dwyer, who was removed from her Tehran hotel 4 days ago by Revolutionary Guards, is under arrest. According to the Swiss ambassador, who is looking after American interests in Iran, the Foreign Ministry didn't say why she was in detention or where she was being held. The revolutionary guards who detained Mrs Dwyer described her as a CIA spy. She is reported to have been accredited as a free-lance journalist.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING ELECTIONS, GOVERNMENT FORMATION

Rafsanjani Sees Khomeyni

LD081024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0939 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, a member of the Revolution Council and a representative of the citizens of Tehran in the Islamic consultative assembly, was received by the imam this morning and he met and held talks with him.

Following the meeting, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in an interview:

The meeting took place in connection with the recent aggression by the world-devouring U.S. imperialism. During the meeting, I, as a member of the commission of inquiry concerning America's recent aggression in Tabas, briefed the imam on a report of the investigations which have been carried out.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: There are still certain matters which have not yet been clarified by the investigations, including important issues which indicate the existence of internal elements and collaborators of America in connection with this conspiracy.

On the prospect of a coalition in the Majlis elections, he said: A major official coalition has taken place, the candidates of which have been announced. There is also an unofficial coalition which has been observed in the election campaign statements in recent days.

In answer to a question as to how he saw the future of relations between the first Islamic consultative assembly and the executive, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: I see the Majlis itself as a very good one, and, in my view, it will operate along the line of the imam and true Islam.

He added: With regard to the executive, too, we shall not have any problem, for the executive [words indistinct] of the Majlis, and, naturally, it would be a sort of executive which would be in harmony with the (?Majlis). With the president, too, we are in agreement on almost all the issues.

Khomeyni Addresses Nation

JN081930 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] of 7 May address by Iran's Khomeyni on the occasion of the second round of parliamentary elections--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful the compassionate: Friday, 19 Ordibehesht, corresponding to 9 May 1980, is the day on which the honorable Muslim people, who voted in favor of the Islamic Republic, will cast their votes to elect representatives who believe in Islam and the laws of God Almighty and who are followers of the Islamic Republic.

Friday is the day on which Islam and the Muslim people will either attain their heavenly hopes or confront, by means of a Muslim Majlis, all troublemakers and those who entertain ideologies opposing Islam. These will then expose Islam and Koran to danger.

The honorable Iranian people must realize that Islam must not be used to defend personal whims or to gain the concerns or satisfaction of groups or persons. The Iranian people must not give their interests and worldly objectives preference over the divine lasting objectives.

Every crooked brick laid by persons who are against the application of Islam or who are facing problems with ignorance in this Majlis and during this session [words indistinct] will be responsible for all consequences.

Beloved people: On this heavenly day of testing, you must be attentive to the following concerns:

1. You must elect Muslim persons who believe 100 percent in Islamic laws and are committed to implementing Islamic laws, who oppose all deviant ideologies and believe in the Islamic Republic.

2. In order to get to know these persons, you must first know their behavior and work from the time of the despotic reign to now, or you can get to know them through the trustees in the towns or through religious persons who are with neither the right nor the left.

3. You must not cast your votes in favor of persons who would probably entertain deviations--both ideological or ethic[illegible] deviations and [word indistinct]. These cannot be relied upon. Voting in favo[illegible] of such persons entails responsibility.

4. You must not be affected by propaganda. You must elect suitable persons, in accordance with Islamic law.

5. Some Satans might spread [word indistinct] among nonvigilant people, to make them vote in favor of traitors or to propagate the rumor that those who voted in the first round of elections are not entitled to vote this time. There is no difference between the first round and this. All people must participate in the voting. [Words indistinct] this is a wrong created by deviants who are trying to guarantee seats in the Majlis by deception. The people must not listen to these statements. The people must vote in favor of persons who enjoy the conditions mentioned above.

6. We hope that the Muslim Iranian people will participate in this vital matter, upon which the fate of society depends. All factions--men and women--should cast their votes on Friday.

7. On this day, some opportunists will rally around the ballot boxes and will dictate that you vote for some concerned persons. You must not lend your ears to these. You must give your votes to the good persons.

8. The illiterate persons must consult reliable religious persons in advance, in order to elect their 12 candidates in Tehran and the necessary number in the other towns. They also must have their names written by a religious person and have their names read by a reliable person. They must put their own ballot slips in the ballot boxes. They must not authorize anyone to write their names or to throw their ballot slips in the boxes.

I implore Almighty God to grant you all success. I wish Islam and Muslims happiness and greatness.

May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhallah Mosavi Khomeyni.

Election Ban

LD082338 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1930 GMT on 8 May carries a 10-minute recorded interview with Mr Mehtari, the under secretary for political and social affairs of the Interior Ministry. In response to a question on the towns which are affected by the cancellation of elections to the national consultative assembly on 9 May, Mehtari states: "The towns are Sanandaj, Saqqez, Baneh, Marivan, Chah Bahar, Darreh Gaz, Firuzabad, Varezqan, Bustanabad, Naqadeh, Sistan, Faridan, Hasharud, Moghan, Jereh, Qorveh, Bandar-e Lengeh, Paveh, Maku and Shirvan." Mahtari adds that the elections in the towns of Bahar and (Bo'er Ahmad) will be postponed until some time within the next 2 weeks.

Concerning the problems which have brought about the cancellation of the elections in these areas, the following exchange takes place:

[Unidentified interviewed] "As I understand from the towns you have mentioned, it appears that there are a few additions to the list of towns where elections were canceled during the first round. What is the reason for this?

[Answer] "The reason for this can be found in the political issues which exist in these areas as well as the differences of views between the supervisory council and the executive body and possibly the governors' offices and local officials in connection with the qualifications of some (?candidates) and the possibility of clashes among the people. Therefore, in order to avoid clashes and defuse the volatile political situation in these areas, it was decided to cancel the elections so that, having patiently attended to the situation at a later time, we may hold elections in these regions in a healthier atmosphere."

Counsel Against Clashes

LD090712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Please pay attention to a statement from the elections headquarters of the Minstry of Interior:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The Ministry of Interior, which has always benefited from the guidance and advice of the Friday imams, requests the leading clergy and the imams to call on the aware and believing compatriots in their sermons before prayers to participate in the elections in solid ranks and in complete orderliness. The Friday imams should remind them of their religious duties in controlling their emotions and refraining from any kind of clashes with various groups. We also request those who take part in the Friday prayers that either before or after prayers or while waiting for prayers they should refrain from any ind of marches, demonstrations and carrying placards or distributing propaganda announcements in any form or shape either for or against any of the candidates in the second round of the elections of the Islamic national consultative assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Speakers giving sermons before the Friday prayers are requested to advise the sisters and brothers to keep calm, to have regard for each other's dignity and to respect the law. They should urge them to refrain from showing emotions or feelings which may lead to clashes among various groups so that, God willing, we may be successful in the formation of the consultative assembly, which can take effective steps in the direction of the legitimate demands and wishes of the people.

[Signed] The elections headquarters of the Ministry of Interior.

Voting Controls

LD090758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0735 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Please pay attention to a statement from the elections headquarters:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. According to information we have received, some people from provincial towns who during the first round of elections cast their votes in the provincial capitals or other provincial cities have come to Tehran to take part in the elections. Therefore, all members of the polling stations to Tehran must bear in mind that if such individuals go to the polling stations, they should strongly prevent them from casting their votes and the officials should put a big red cross in their identity card next to the stamp of the first round of elections, so that if they go to other polling stations their votes will not be accepted either.

It is obvious that if they insist on casting their vote, officials of the polling stations, according to Article 47 of the electoral law for elections to the consultative assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran, should sign a statement and hand over such individuals to security officials to be sent to courts.

[Signed] The elections headquarters of the nation.

Prime Minister Appointment

LD091010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, on the eve of the second round of the elections for the Islamic consultative assembly, in a letter to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, expressed his requests to the imam of the nation. The leader of the Islamic Revolution agreed to his requests. The text of the letter of the president is as follows:

In His exalted name. The blessed presence of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, may his lofty shadow be extended. Bearing in mind the current situation of the country and in order to decisively confront the conspiracies and events, I find it necessary to make the three following requests, on the basis of detailed discussions of which Haj Ahmad Aqa [Khomeyni's son] will inform you:

1. The appointment of the prime minister with the approval of the imam.

2. The security forces should be at the disposal [of the government] and should act according to orders.

3. The propaganda agencies should not be against the interests of the country and contrary to the policies of the Islamic Republic. Their administration should be carried out in accordance with Islamic regulations.

I assure you that despite all the difficulties if the means of action are at the disposal and under the control [of the government] no danger will endanger the Islamic Revolution and the dear country.

[signed] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, 6 May 1980.

Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, sent the following reply to the letter of the president of our country:

In His exalted name. It has been agreed.

[signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 7 May 1980.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Paveh Attack

LD081034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1002 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] According to a correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, as a result of explosive blowing up in the hands of two soldiers near Uramanat region yesterday, both soldiers were injured and one later died in Kermanshah's Ayatollah Taleqani hospital from his injuries.

According to the same report, at 1830 yesterday four mortar shells were fired at the town of Paveh, two of which hit targets inside the town and caused material damage.

According to the report, this is the fourth day that government employees and the bazaar businessmen have stopped work in Paveh. They are demanding the establishment of security in the region.

The governor of Paveh, in a telephone interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY this morning, said Ebrahim [name indistinct], an employee of the education and training department, who was wounded as a result of a mortar explosion, has been martyred.

According to the latest contact with the public relations office of the Revolution Guards Corps, it was stated that since yesterday a total of about 70 mortar shells have been fired at the center of the Revolution Guards Corps in Paveh, as a result of which 14 people have been injured.

Hamadan Guard Killed

LD081042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1003 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The public relations office of the Revolution Guards Corps in Hamadan, in a contact with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, has reported that in clashes yesterday between the Hamadan guards and assailants inthe Salavatabad area [words indistinct] named Hoseyn Shahhoseyni, commander of the Hamadan Revolution Guards Corps, and Qasem Ja'fari were martyred. Four other guardsmen were also injured in the clashes.

It was added that by giving these two martyrs, the guards were able to wrest the pass from the assailants and to advance toward Sanandaj.

The same report says that the bodies of these two martyrs were transported to Hamadan this morning and a funeral ceremony will beheld this evening from [word indistinct] Imam Khomeyni.

Mahabad Flour Hijacked

LD081054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1004 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the political assistant of the West Azarbayian governor general this morning described the situation in West Azarbayjan from last night until 1115 this morning as calm. He added that in order to prevent attacks by armed assailants on a [name indistinct] gendarmerie post, the post has been reinforced. He said a truckload of flour was hijacked on its way to Mahabad, but that it is believed that these actions have been taken to distort the government's welfare measures in the region in order to tell the Muslim Kurdish people that the government is even preventing foodstuffs reaching the area.

While condemning these actions he described them as a plot by counterrevolutionaries. He said that the rural district officer of Oshnovieyeh has come to Urumiyeh to secure essential supplies for the area, and he stated that if security on roads and highways is maintained, then transporting essential supplies to Kurdish-inhabited areas will be very easy.

Kermanshah Demonstrations

LD081140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1008 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Our colleagues at the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kermanshah center, have reported that this morning a group of people demonstrated in the streets of Kermanshah in order to protest against the way the elections were held and asking for them to be canceled. They asked the people to stage a sit-in at the office of the governor of this city. The group then gathered in front of the office of the governor of Kermanshah and prevented the governor and the employees of the governor's office from entering the governorate building. They then issued a statement protesting against the second round of the elections for the national consultative assembly.

Our colleagues at the Kermanshah center have held an interview with Mr Mehtari, political undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior, and he has made some comments in connection with this. We draw your attention to the recording of this interview: [interview indistinct]

Sanandaj Asked To Fight Counterrevolution

LD081758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the Kordestan 28th Army Division today issued the following statement addressed to the people of Sanandaj:

In the name of God. When God's help emerges and victory becomes apparent, then you shall see that people accept God's religion in groups. Therefore, pray to God and repent, for God accepts your repentance.

Esteemed people of Sanandaj, the counterrevolutionaries have embarked on their last convulsive attempts. They are going through the last stages of their lives. Do not let them escape; arrest them and hand them over the guards and the army. Begin the mopping-up operation of the city yourselves and remove the barricades from the streets.

These groups have caused you misfortune and have ruined your city. Consequently they should not escape justice and punishment. Have no mercy, for they will again attempt to annihilate you.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the following statement was also issued today by the Kordestan 28th Army Division:

In the name of God. Esteemed people of Sanandaj, now that the evil plots of the counter-revolutionaries have become clear to everyone, and now that their lives are about to end, we deem it necessary to inform you, honorable people of Sanandaj, of the following:

According to reports, the people have personally started a mopping-up operation in Sanandaj. Unlawful armed groups are fleeing. Therefore, prevent their escape at any cost.

The counterrevolutionaries' system [as heard] and communications have been destroyed by the Revolution Guards and the army [army statements are not signed]

Guards Urge Paveh 'Cleanup'

LD081807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] PARS reports in connection with the sitin staged by Paveh residents in the governorate general of Kermanshah that the following statement has been issued by the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps:

In the name of God. According to information received from Kermanshah, a large number of long-suffering people of Paveh who are fed up with the leftist and counterrevolutionary groups subservient to Iraq and have been thrown out of their houses have come to the governorate general of Kermanshah and are staging a sitin in a search for justice. They are asking government officials to purge the city of these filthy elements and to issue orders to clean up the city. Unfortunately, however, this news has been interpreted incorrectly. Therefore, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of the center announces its support of and solidarity with the suffering people of Kordestan towns and cities, especially Paveh, and asks the government of the Islamic Republic to take the necessary steps to clean up the city as soon as possible.

IRAQI ELEMENTS SHELL IRANIAN EMBASSY IN BEIRUT 7 May

JN082018 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The Islamic Republic radio and television correspondent reports that at the same time that Palestinian fedayeen and elements from the Amal movement were fighting the Zionist forces, the southeast area of Beirut was the scene of fierce clashes between agents of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime and Amal movement elements. Clashes between agents of the Iraqi regime and the Amal elements intensified before midnight last night, taking the form of a comprehensive war in the Ash-Shiyah area. Those living in the area and its suburbs spent the night in shelters.

The report also mentions that the Iraqi mercenaries lost many of their positions and suffered heavy losses.

Meanwhile, agents of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, who were positioned in buildings surrounding the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut, shelled the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and poor areas surrounding the Az-Zahra' Hospital last night. Several shells hit the Iranian Embassy and another shell hit a hut made of brick, occupied by a family that was evacuated from southern Lebanon. One Arab woman was killed. Security returned to the area this morning after the Arab Deterrent Forces interfered.

BANI-SADR MEETS WITH LIBYAN PETROLEUM MINISTER

LD081134 Tehran PARS in English 0755 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 8 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Libyan minister of oil, 'Abd as-Salam as-Zaq'ar, met with President Bani-Sadr in Tehran yesterday. During the meeting Bani-Sadr said, "...In the course of my researches on oil markets, it became apparent to me that the money which the Western oil companies have paid us for oil is virtually nothing even if we should consider its added value. Whereas in the economy of the industrial countries each unit of oil is worth as much as forty times the value that they pay us." Bani-Sadr said that the oil exporting countries of the world would be better advised to adopt a single policy in their dealings with the oil purchasing countries and that any policy adopted disparate from the policies of other oil countries is doomed to fail.

He said if the oil producing countries should set policies irrespective of the policies adopted by other oil countries they will have done exactly what the United States wishes them to do.

The president said, "...The least thing which we expect from you is to adopt identical policies with us in the principal areas so that we will be able to promote our policies against the world grabber United States."

In response the Libyan oil minister said, "...We share the same view with you in respect of oil issues. We respect the national policies of the late Dr Mohammad Mosaddeq...The government and the people of Libya have a long record of struggle against imperialism... We have always sought continued cooperation with the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran...We said the same thing during the visit to our country by (the Iranian oil minister) Brother Mo'infar, and during his stay there we agreed to adopt a single stance in the forthcoming At-Ta'if conference. We are hopeful to do something fundamental in the OPEC...

QOTBZADEH COMMENTS ON USSR RELATIONS, INTERVENTION

LD041215 Kuwait KUNA in English 1124 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Beirut, May 4 (KUNA)--Iran's Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh was quoted here Sunday as saying that Iran's foreign policy will not be influenced as his country consolidated its economic relations with the Soviet Union.

In an interview published in AL-USBU AL-ARABI magazine, Qotbzadeh denied that Iranian politics would be affected by the U.S. sanctions and the strengthening of relations with the Soviet Union and East Europe.

He said, "Cooperation with the communist countries will be purely economic. We will not allow any one to interfere with our political affairs under the pretence of economic cooperation."

"Proclaiming war on imperialism and renunciation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan are the true picture of our foreign policy."

Responding to other questions, the Iranian foreign minister said he does not expect any Soviet intervention in Iran. He denied any Soviet role in aborting the U.S. rescue operation last week.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH WALDHEIM IN BELGRADE

JN090634 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] AFP says in a report from Belgrade that Minister of Foreign Affairs Sadeq Qotbzadeh and UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim held talks in the Yugoslav capital. AFP adds that Marshal Tito's funeral ceremonies provided them with the opportunity to meet.

AFP affirms that following the abortive U.S. invasion of Iran, Waldheim proposed that an investigation committee again be formed to find a solution to the Iranian-U.S. crisis.

TUDEH LEADER KIANURI INTERVIEWED ON REVOLUTION

LD082135 Prague CTK in English 1902 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Tehran (CETEKA correspondent)--The situation in Iran is influenced by escalated attacks of all world imperialist forces, at the head with the United States, against the present regime, first secretary of the Iranian people's party (Tudeh) Nureddin Kianuri told CETEKA here today in an interview on the stand of Iranian communists on topical problems of development in Iran.

In the last fifteen months enemies of the revolution formed in Iran a fifth column and with its help kindled disputes between various elements and groups, destabilized political conditions and started actions aimed at overthrowing the present regime.

Political problems combine with grave economic troubles. Such troubles are the logical result of any [word indistinct] transformation but on the other hand [words indistinct] result of gave [word indistinct] of the revolution [word indistinct] of the economic [words indistinct] is imperative, the leader stressed. These circumstances [word indistinct] anti-imperialists shelve their disputes (?to strengthen) the unity needed to repulse the reactionary onslaught.

Nureddin Kianuri stated that the United States, as the chief support [words indistinct] different tactics in succession (?against) [word indistinct] regime in Iran. [Word indistinct] of the former regime and the network of its own agents in the country, and [passage indistinct].

Nureddin Kianuri revealed that the party gained evidence that the U.S. military operation, allegedly designed to free the hostages from the U.S. Embassy, "actually sought to prepare a broad counterrevolutionary conspiracy and overthrow of the present regime in the country."

"According to our information that we have passed over to the government those involved in the conspiracy, directed by the Central Intelligence Agency, included many supporters of the former regime from among agents of the former SAVAK police and army members, who have partly retained their positions in the armed forces, especially in the air force. We obtained information that in the first phase the counterrevolution aimed to seize the radio and liquidate the leaders of the Islamic regime and the Tudeh Party and in the next phase to unleash terror in the country and depose the government. Former Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar was to fly into Iran the next day after the coup and take power.

The party leader noted that in Tehran alone there are three to five thousand armed men who are potential supporters of the counter-revolution. The recent unrest in Iranian universities was also part of the long-term plan for the destabilization of the situation in the country, Nureddin Kianuri said in reply to another equestion. By the manipulation of some student organizations different groups at schools were set against each other. During the student demonstrations former SAVAK agents opened fire and turned them into grave incidents used by hostile propaganda against the government and revolutionary organs.

The conflicts in Kordestan, Khuzestan and other provinces, too, are part of the plan to liquidate the Iranian Revolution. The situation is the provinces has two basic aspects: on the one hand it is the justified demand of the national minorities for full autonomy within democratic Iran. This demand is fully supported by the Tudeh Party which has from the beginning striven to be respected in the country's new constitution. On the other hand, the fact that the constitution does not essentially solve the problem has enabled different reactionary forces to abuse the autonomist moods for their aims and provoke armed conflicts, sabotages and terrorist actions which seriously weaken the revolution and prepare the ground for a reactionary reversal. These two elements are difficult to distinguish in the present unclear situation. The party is convinced, the leader said, that cessation of the fighting and a democratic settlement of the provinces issue would make it possible to separate the two elements and take action against real reactionaries.

KEYHAN REPORTS DISCOVERY OF 'SECRET' AIRFIELD

NC081240 Paris AFP in English 1228 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 8 (AFP)--Revolutionary Guards have discovered a secret airfield in the Iranian desert and have proof it has been used recently, the KEYHAN newspaper reported today. The report said that the guards came across the air strip in the Siah Kuh region, some 70 kms (45 miles) south of Tehran. The airfield, surrounded by barbed wire and "no hunting" signs, was said to show signs of recent use by both helicopters and planes.

ITALIAN ENVOY PRESENTS EEC DECLARATION TO QOTBZADEH

AU081955 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 8 (ANSA)--The Italian ambassador to Iran, Giulio Tamagnini, met today with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh to present him, on the behalf of the European Economic Community and Japan, with the declaration approved by the EEC Council of Ministers on April 22 in Luxembourg for the application of sanctions against Iran.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR REMARKS ON ITALIANS IN IRAN

LD082224 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 1700 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpt] Tehran. Iran will not expel Italian firms and workers who are inside the country, even if our government were to decide on economic sanctions against Tehran. This was stated by President Bani-Sadr in a Radio 1 interview. In the next few days the Revolution Council is to give a reply to the EEC on the issue of the American hostages.

BBC ASSESSES STATE OF IRANIAN REVOLUTION

LD091004 London BBC Television Network in English 2130 GMT 8 May 80

[From the "Newsnight" program presented by BBC television reporter John Tusa, including a report from Iran by "Newsnight" reporter Martin Young and an interview conducted by Young with General Shadmehr, chief of the Army Joint Staffs--date and place unspecified]

[Text] [Tusa] In Iran there have been a series of events which epitomize the confusion and uncertainty of the Islamic revolution to the full: parliamentary elections in more than a dozen cities in western Iran have been called off because of fighting between Kurdish rebels and Iranian Army forces.

Voting in what the ayatollah called "this day of Godly examination" was also postponed in towns in the south because of what was described as unstable conditions. Now none of that brings the prospect of a duly elected parliament, which can examine the question of the American hostages in a calm manner, any nearer. Both the sense of calm and national cohesion seem lacking.

But Tehran witnessed another event redolent of the spirit of Khomeyni's revolution today. Esfan Farrokhru-Parsa was the first woman elected to the shah's parliament, and she was the minister of education for the shah, but early this morning this 56-year-old woman was shot for, as they say, plundering public funds, causing corruption, spreading prostitution in the Ministry of Education, cooperation with SAVAK, dismissing struggling educators, participating in getting laws against the people approved and making education a training dependent on the colonial culture of imperialism. Now that bundle of charges seems to articulate the deeply felt inchoate sense of grievance that drives the Iranian Islamic Revolution but hardly gives it a sense of purpose or direction.

"Newsnight's" reporter Martin Young has experienced this atmosphere for the last month. It includes increasing censorship of outgoing film and television. Any film commentary the regime dislikes is simply banned.

What follows avoided the regime's censorship and frankly reflects Martin Young's assessment of the present stage of the ayatollah's revolution:

[Begin Young recording] In Iran the struggle is constant. The men fighting for water in the crush of Friday prayers is one of the images they tried to stop filming. The West is encouraged to film their Islamic devotions, but abused if it turns its cameras on a scuffle of angry people.

There are still a lot of angry people in Iran's universities. Outside Tehran University just 3 weeks ago the revolution started to go sour. The pasdaran, the so-called guardians of the revolution, could protect it no longer; the mob took over. They call themselves Hezbollahi, the party of God, and they succeeded in evicting the leftwingers from the campuses. The rioting went on for 2 days. Fifty students were killed.

Sensing that he must swim with the tide of antileftwing feeling, Bani-Sadr placed himself at the head of the movement, encouraging the repression of both Marxists and progressive Islamics. Increasingly, he seems more of a puppet president. So where is the real center of power.

The students at the U.S. Embassy have succeeded for over 6 months in keeping their identities secret. Any statements or interviews that have emerged have struck to Islamic rhetoric and anti-imperialist propaganda. All those I spoke to claimed to be ordinary students. What made their seizure of the embassy so effective and prolonged was the blessing of Khomeyni.

So does Khomeyni still hold the real power? Is the center of Iran the holy city of Qom where 14,000 mullahs train in religious seminaries? Certainly, Khomeyni still makes appearances, mostly in Tehran these days. Certainly, he is still adept at recognizing and following the mood of the ordinary people. But nearly all his pronouncements these days are obsessed with the evils of the past and the crimes of the shah. There is no forwardlooking government from him, no attempt to tackle the country's increasing economic problems.

Qom suffers from the same poverty and urban deprivation as any other Iranian city. If, as has been suggested, some of the U.S. hostagesare now here in this dusty, plain they are certainly worse off than they were in the embassy compound.

In Tehran, the police can't even control the traffic, never mind act as a force for law and order. The Revolutionary Guards' attempts at control are abritrary and ineffective. The government is a Revolutionary Council that produces more propaganda than policy.

The answer is that right now no one controls Iran and the economy, as a result, is falling apart.

Under the shah, massive new satellite cities were being built. They now stand empty in a city where almost all construction work has ceased. The poor, clustered in shacks wasteland, tell their own story. There is no doubt that ordinary people feel much more free than they did under the shah but some are now wondering how long they can "eat" freedom.

The country's one real asset, oil, has almost ceased to flow. Three weeks ago, production was running at over 2 million barrels a day. Now it is reputed to be down to 500,000 barrels a day. The world is doing without Iran's oil. So the oil is neither a useful weapon any more, nor is it a proper source of government income.

In all this breakdown there are two possibilities. Many middle-class Iranians now fear a rightwing army coup. The shah's pampered army survived the revolution very neatly. Now their display of Islamic fervor seems to own more to expedience than conviction. General Shadmehr, the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, responded to the other possibility--a Soviet takeover:

[Young, presumably at an earlier time] Can you substantiate reports that Soviet troops have been massing on the border of Afghanistan and Iran in Khorasan Province?

[Shadmehr, initial words in Persian followed by translation] Yes, I confirm this news. The aim is not to attack Iran because they know they should not attack. This force is stationed at some points about 20 miles from our border, but only for the purpose of preventing Afghan people from fleeing into Iran. [end Shadmehr]

[Young] No one in Iran really seems to believe that in the post-Afghanistan confusion, Russian would invade. Equally, no one seems to acknowledge that as the economy crumbles still further, the Eastern bloc will become more and more dominant. The people of Iran have shaken off and humiliated one superpower. They may be about to learn what dependence on the other superpower can really mean. [end recording]

UK AMBASSADOR GRAHAM RETURNS TO TEHRAN

LD081332 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1248 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Sir John Graham, Britain's ambassador to Tehran, who was recalled to London last week, has returned to the Iranian capital. The foreign office said today that Sir John would "offer a number of thoughts" on the aftermath of the siege of the Iranian Embassy and the American hostages in Tehran.

JAPAN-IRAN PETROCHEMICAL TALKS END IN RUPTURE

OW090139 Tokyo KYODO in English 0127 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 8 (KYODO)--Japan-Iran negotiations for early resumption of a joint petrochemical complex project in southern Iran ended in rupture here Thursday.

The talks were held between Eimei Yamashita, president of Iran Chemical Development Co. (ICDC), a Japanese investment company for the project, and Dr. Amir Nasser Koohyar, an Iranian Government official in charge of the dollar 3.3 billion project in Bandar Khomeyni on the Persian Gulf. At the talks, Yamashita, also managing director of Mitsui and Co., expressed hope that Iran take steps for early 'normalization' of functions of Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. (IJPC), an equally-owned joint company of ICDC and Iran's National Petrochemical Co. (NPC).

To that end, Yamashita said, Iran should immediately lift the current bank on disbursement of IJPC's necessary expenses and have the IJPC board of directors draft a 'unified' budget as soon as possible. Yamashita also told Koohyar that the Mitsui group of companies, the Japanese partner in the project, would send some 300 construction workers to resume building of the complex. Koohyar, however, rejected Yamashita's request for early 'normalization' of IJPC's operation.

After the meeting, Koohyar said Yamashita's proposals contained nothing new. He added he plans to discuss the Iranian attitude after Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar returns home from a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in At-Tayif, Saudi Arabia. The failure of the Yamashita-Koohyar talks has darkened the outlook for resumption of the project now at a virtual standstill due to such factors as the Japanese decision to take sanctions against Iran. Before the talks, Iran warned that it might take 'stern' measures unless Japan presented a concrete program for promotion of the project. Both Yamashita and Koohyar did not disclose when they would meet again to continue negotiations. Yamashita is expected to visit Bandar Khomeyni in a day or two.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT REPORTED WITH PAKISTANI AIRLINES

LD081120 Tehran PARS in English 0808 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Tehran, 8 May (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Iran Air and Pakistan National Air Lines, PIA, have started an extensive cooperation since four months ago in commercial and technical fields. Iran Air, announcing this yesterday, said that as the policy of Iran is to extend its relations with Third World countries especially Moslem ones so Iran Air started negotiations with PIA a few months ago.

AFP quoting Radio Pakistan reported that PIA has announced its readiness to give any technical aid to Iran Air.

NVOI COMMENTARIES DISCUSS DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Internal Conflict

TA082027 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 8 May carried two commentaries:

The first, entitled "War of Fratricide Is to the Benefit of Imperialism"," says reports arriving from Kordestan indicate the intensification of the war of fratricide. In this bloody affair the blood of our compatriots from both sides is being spilled. Regardless of who is responsible for this touching and heartrending situation, the important thing from the viewpoint of our homeland's people, the interests of the revolution and our country, Iran is that war activities should be ended and the efforts of all should be exerted toward a peaceful solution of this problem.

The Kordestan problem and the ethnic problem in general are among the country's acute problems and their solution through means of force is neither in the interests of the Kurds nor in the interests of our country. The realistic religious circles, the true revolutionary forces of Kordestan and the national and democratic forces of our homeland justly believe that in the present circumstances the attention of all should be devoted to confronting thwarting and crushing the threats, conspiracies and aggressions of U.S. imperialism. Without doubt this is the right of our Kurdish brothers, who by benefiting from the fruits of the glorious revolutions of the Iranian nation, want to enjoy their undisputable right of participating in running the affairs related to the province of Kordestan.

Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Revolution, has pointed out the necessity of recognizing this right, and as we are aware the Revolution Council has also taken certain decisions in this connection which should be announced as soon as possible so that the people, and the inhabitants of Kordestan in particular would be aware of the situation. The true revolutionary forces of the Kurdish people have repeatedly declared their interest in a peaceful solution of the present problems. However, there are certain circles in Kordestan who do not wish conditions in our country to be stabilized, who do not want the country's problems to be resolved and who do not want our country's national unity to be preserved, consolidated and be made permanent. In our country's responsible organizations there are also many people, who willingly or unwillingly, create obstacles on the path of resolving the Kurdish problem.

War and fratricide only benefit the enemies of Iran, the enemies of the national rights of the people of Kordestan, namely, the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism, remnants of the satanic regime, Kurdish feudalists and Maoist gangs such as the Komeleh. There should be conditions for peaceful negotiations aimed at a solution of the Kurdish problem. The killings should be stopped, because the country's acute problems, including the ethnic problem, cannot be solved by continuing war and fratricide.

The second commentary, entitled "The Collusion of the Enemies of the New Iran," says that following the recent deliberations at Camp David it has been decided that those subservient to the United States in the Middle East, and foremost of all the Israeli Zionists, should extensively be used in the aggressive and terrorist acts against the Islamic Republic of Iran. "It is obvious that the Zionists are the most stubborn enemies of Islam and the people of Islamic countries." From the first days of the victory of the Iranian nation's revolution, Israel's ruling circles embarked on the struggle against the Iranian Republic. We are also aware that they offered the runaway shah unlimited support and invited him to live permanently in Israel. The MOSSAD later began gathering treacherous Iranians, such as former shahanshahi generals and SAVAK officers and agents who were scattered around the world. According to reports Zionist and American espionage agents who are operating in our country's territory, are attempting to infiltrate into government organizations and revolutionary institutions in order to discredit the revolution and to deal a blow to the policy of Imam Khomeyni.

"In addition to subversive activities the Israeli Zionists are also in the process of preparing dangerous military operations against our country." A network of bases is being established in Israel for the operations for the operations of American airborne units in the Persian Gulf region, including in Iranian territory for the purpose of "occupying Tehran, Qom and the oil regions of Khuzestan." Israeli authorities donnot hide the fact that two airbases are being constructed in the desert regions of Israel, "the aim of the construction of these bases is the joint use of American and Israeli planes for bombing and landing paratroopers in any one of Iran's sectors." In Washington and Tel Aviv other plans are being prepared which pose great dangers for our country's security. However, neither U.S. imperialism nor its Israeli associates are able to frighten the brave Iranian people. "Victory belongs to the triumphant Islamic Revolution of Iran."

QOTBZADEH: UNITED STATES RESPONSIBLE FOR CRISIS

WA061340 Tehran TIMES in English 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said yesterday that the U.S. is entirely responsible for the present crisis in relations with Iran and denied that the leftists were in any way responsible.

In an exclusive interview with the TEHRAN TIMES he refuted charges that there were some leftist forces within the country who were pushing Iran into the anti-American bloc.

"The fact is," he said, "that the U.S. attitude towards Iran over the last 25 years which was responsible and led up to the circumstances in the present crisis which prevails between the two countries."

He said, "The U.S. practically ruled and virtually exploited and plundered Iran of its wealth consorting with the regime of the shah."

The foreign minister commenting on the recent request by Western envoys who had expressed an intention of seeing the hostages said that he personally favored such meetings. He believed, he said, that the Imam would also approve of such meetings.

But the Revolutionary Council should endorse such a proposal first, he said.

Qotbzadeh further said that the hostage issue and its resolution was one that entirely rested with the Parliament and he did not expect that it would be solved before its formation.

Qotbzadeh recalling his tribulations under the former regime said that the SAVAK had hired a French reporter some four years ago to have him assassinated but he had been unharmed and the plot a failure. He said there were three other such plots on his life, all of which turned out to be unsuccessful.

Qotbzadeh said that a proposal of the Ministry of National Guidance for imposing restrictions on the travel of Iranians abroad will not be approved by the Revolutionary Council.

He said, "Such a proposal is against the basic spirit of the Islamic Constitution of Iran and I personally opposed it while it was discussed in a meeting of the Revolutionary Council."

On Irano-Syrian relations he said that the two countries enjoyed 'cordial relations'. He recalled that Syrian Information Minister Ahmed Iskandar Ahmad has been a friend to various Iranians who were active against the previous regime.

He said, "At that time our effort was to see that the Syrian Government should not cooperate with the deposed shah's regime and we succeeded in this.

Qotbzadeh said that Irano-Syrian cooperation will continue and increase in diversified ways in the years ahead.

Army morale is very high and our soldiers are quite competent to meet any eventuality, he said.

The foreign minister recently toured the Iranian border areas and talked to both the army and provincial authorities there.

"The border clashes are not all that important or serious, or at least not as serious as was represented by the news media," he said.

Qotbzadeh strongly criticized the needless interferences in the routine work of the army and other government institutions by unauthorized persons.

"For example," he said, "the governor general should be given a free hand to direct the army and if there is any interference from other sources it is bound to create difficulties in his way."

Qotbzadeh said that there should be discipline in government administration and people who are not properly authorized should desist from interference.

But, he said, it's a matter of regret that such interference is continuing.

Qotbzadeh will visit Syria, Lebanon and probably also Bahrain. His visit is to start from Saturday.

He will also visit other Arab countries perhaps Algeria, Kuwait and some other countries.

Qotbzadeh said that he will go to these countries first to promote mutual contacts with friends but additionally in the special context of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

He will also take this opportunity "to tell our friends about hostile Iraqi activities on the borders."

Qotbzadeh said, "I want to emphasize the fact to our Arab friends that Iran will never cede an inch of its land to others."

He said, "In the same way Iran will never like to appropriate even a single inch of land belonging to others."

The foreign minister said that he was in favor in Iranian participation in the Olympic Games to be held in the Soviet Union.

"They should go there and present their protests of Soviet behavior in their own country," he said.

Qotbzadeh said that Iran did not receive any letter from Libya as reported in the press to the effect that Col Qadhdhafi offered his good offices for mediation between Iran and Iraq.

Qotbzadeh said that PLO envoy in Tehran Hani al-Hasan "recently met me and assured me of the PLO stand concerning the three islands which Iraq is claiming."

He said, Al-Hasan said the PLO believes that the islands belonged to Iran and the recent news covered by the Western news media are simply fabricated and designed to mar Iran-PLO relations.

YAZDI: BANI-SADR ENCOUNTERING SAME PROBLEMS AS BAZARGAN

WA061450 Tehran TIMES in English 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--"President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr now encounters the same difficulties as were faced by the Mehdi Bazargan government before he resigned office," said Dr Ebrahim Yazdi yesterday.

Yazdi a former foreign minister in the Bazargan government and presently member of the Islamic Assembly and the imam's special emissary to the provinces made these remarks in an exclusive interview with the TEHRAN TIMES.

Elaborating his remark Yazdi said that Bani-Sadr was confronted by a number of problems resulting from the prevalence of a multiplicity of decision-making bodies, a lack of coordination and the intertwining of group interests, which were all detrimental to the effective conduct of government.

He said that the government at present lacked what he called "unity of management" saying that this was the very difficulty faced by the Bazargan government during the latter part of its term.

He added that during the revolution the leaders presented a united front and it was essential at the present juncture for the same unity to be forged for the proper management of the country.

He said that he would be ready to assist and be of help in any matter concerning the Islamic republican government, the Islamic Assembly and the Iranian Revolution.

Yazdi said that while the problems in Khuzestan clearly showed a foreign hand in it, the problems of Kordestan appeared to have their roots at home.

On the conflict with Iraq Yazdi believed that Iraq should be isolated from the Arab world, the Persian Gulf and the Middle East in general in order to temper its activities.

Iraq was entirely responsible for the present hostilities with Iran, he said. He added that the provocations were intended to distract attention the regime had from severe internal problems with which it was faced at home. He said further that the Iraqi regime had made overtures to the Soviets in order to solve these internal instabilities.

KHALKHALI SAYS IRAN SUPPORTS LIBYA, SYRIA, PALESTINE

WA061800 Tehran TIMES in English 19 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali told the Friday prayer gathering in Tehran yesterday that Iran would do everything in its power to support the Palestinian cause and said that when the Majles convened it would be asked to approve the stationing of troops from the Islamic Army of Iran in the Golan Heights.

He said that Iran "loves the nations of Libya, Syria and Palestine" and added that Iran would prove that love by action.

He said that during his recent visit to Libya, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had personally told him that he considered himself to be a son of the imam and, he said, Qadhdhafi had been surprised that despite this, he had not been permitted to open a Libyan Embassy in Tehran for his country.

Khalkhali asked, "what hands are at work in Iran that are not permitting such a thing?"

In an extremely pro-Libyan address, Khalkhali said that people from all walks of life in Libya had expressed their devotion to the imam and cried when he left that country after his recent visit.

This, he said, only went to prove that Imam Khomeyni was not only Iran's imam but that of the deprived peoples of the world.

Khalkhali said that Iran was not expressing its support for the Palestinians just to please the Arab world, in fact he said, Iran still had many differences of opinion with Arab leaders.

He said that Iran today felt that the rehabilitation of Palestine anyhow was no longer the responsibility of the Arab world alone but of all Moslem nations.

He told the gathering, you have destroyed the "Israeli-American government in Iran. Tomorrow is the turn of Palestine."

But, he warned, when the imam says "today Iran, tomorrow Palestine, your enemies will not sit idle but will try to create difficulties among you."

He warned that they will "try to create a fifth column in your country and will also indulge in action abroad so as to destroy the 20 million-man army and the 40 million-man nation."

On the subject of U.S. sanctions against Iran and the possibility of food sanctions, Khalkhali said, "We tell the U.S. that a great nation will fast and tie a stone to its belly to kill the hunger pangs but it will not submit to the insult of obtaining wheat from the U.S. And this is only the start."

On the problems in Kordestan, Khalkhali said that in Kordistan today Moslems could not pray freely because such parties as the Komelah and Fedayeen were out to prove that this is not an Islamic Republic.

On the Iranian Army, Khalkhali said that "our army, the one the shah was so proud of, is today busy fighting Iraqi troops and he urged them and the Revolutionary Guards to "continue fighting so that everyone would know that this nation has the power (meaning spiritual power) to break the hands of the U.S. and Saddam Husayn."

He said that likewise, the few people who had taken up arms in Kordestan should also know that they cannot face this force which has been "bestowed with great powers".

GARMARUDI EXPLAINS REASONS FOR DENIAL OF FALLACI INTERVIEW

WA061830 Tehran TIMES in English 19 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Oriana Fallaci distorted the contents of the interview she took with the imam and sold it for $900,000 to the U.S. newsmedia, said Musavi Garmarudi, cultural adviser of the president.

Garmarudi was commenting over a recent complaint of Fallaci who wrote a letter to the Iranian press in which she complained that the office of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr cancelled an appointment earlier given to her for the interview.

She also complained that the appointment was given to her through official channels and added that when she came here and contacted the president's office whe was not only refused an interview but also insulting remarks were made for her country.

Garmarudi said, "It's completely wrong that somebody from the president's office made so-called insulting remarks about Italian leaders."

"We have great respect for the Italian people who are traditionally friends of Iran," he said.

Garmarudi admitted that the appointment was given to Ms Fallaci in a routine way without the prior knowledge of the president and added that when the president was duly informed about the appointment he refused such an interview on the grounds that she distorted the interview of imam and made some remarks which insulted the Iranian Revolution in the introductory note of that interview.

"Yes," he admitted, "we could not inform her until she arrived in Tehran and contacted the office of president and then whe was duly informed about the disagreement of the president.

In the meantime, he said, the official who gave an appointment to Ms Fallaci was transferred and I (Garmarudi) took his place.

Garmarudi said that when she contacted him and he informed her about the cancellation of the appointment she asked me whether I was joking.

"I'm not joking...but you definitely joked with the Iranian people and got good money...if I'm joking...it's without money..." I told her.

Garmarudi denied other allegations Fallaci made in which she said that the president put a condition that the interview should be shown to him prior to printing.

He said, "Mr Bani-Sadr is a man of firm determination and does not talk in these terms."

NEWSPAPERS TO BECOME PUBLIC STOCK COMPANY

WA061730 Tehran KEYHAN (Weekly) in Persian 16 Apr 80 p 11

[Excerpts] Pursuant to the proposal of the Ministry of National Guidance and the Foundation of the Oppressed [Mostazafan] announcing its concurrence, the stock in the confiscated newspapers held by the Ministry of National Guidance will be transferred to the workers of these newspapers and other interested persons, and their publishing houses will be managed as a public stock company.

Dr Naser Minachi, minister of national guidance, announced this news in an interview with KEYHAN and added: "Due to many difficulties in managing its numerous institutions, the Foundation of the Oppressed is not able to manage completely the publishing houses which have been confiscated and, for this reason, it was proposed some time ago to the Revolutionary Council for the Ministry of National Guidance to take over management of these institutions. However, since the government does not want to have government newspapers and it is not proper that the country's big newspapers be put under the Ministry of National Guidance, therefore we have proposed that the newspapers be converted into a public stock company with less than 40% of its stock to be bought by the Ministry of National Guidance and the rest to be offered for sale to the newspaper workers and other interested persons."

If this proposal is approved by the Revolutionary Council, the newspaper publishing houses of KEYHAN, ETTELA'AT, YADGARAN, and AZADEGAN which are now being managed by the Foundation of the Oppressed will be converted into a public stock company.

RELIEF SENT TO SANANDAJ TO RESCUE BESIEGED TROOPS

WA071300 Tehran TIMES in English 27 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The Revolutionary Guards based in Sanandaj yesterday announced that they have rushed their forces to help save the lives of the army personnel besieged in the army officers club in the Kurdish town of Sanandaj.

In an announcement released in Tehran the Revolutionary Guards admitted that 12 guards were killed and another 80 were wounded in the rescue operation launched from their base to retake the army officers club.

It may be recalled that the Kurdish militants have besieged and held the army personnel surrounded cutting all supplies of food and water from them.

The lives of these army personnel is in danger for lack of food supplies and water and is causing great concern to the government and army authorities in Tehran.

Several army officials are reported killed in this siege which was started eight days before by Kurdish aggressors.

Meanwhile, the Revolutionary Guards have warned the Kurdish insurgents to hand over their arms to the government authorities as soon as possible and "before it is too late."

A report from Kermanshah said that the Iraqi armed aggressors Friday night attacked the Tangabno region causing damage to the border port in this area.

The government forces posted along the Iranian border returned fire to repel this aggression, the report said.

The army commander in the border town of Qasr-e Shirin said that the Iraqi aggressors have taken as hostage three officials of the Iranian government forces.

In another report from Kermanshah the Revolutionary Guards said that the members and associates of the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP), Charikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq, Rastgari Party, Kumeleh and other leftist groups were engaged in fighting with the government forces in the Kurdish region.

They said that the Revolutionary Guards could not send any help to the government forces in other parts of Kordistan because the fighting was going on in Saqqez region and they have concentrated their forces there.

The Revolutionary Guards were playing an important role in the Kurdish region in protecting the government offices and the sensitive places such as airports and other strategic points, the Revolutionary Guards claimed.

TEHRAN UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS RESIGN IN PROTEST

WA071130 Tehran TIMES in English 27 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The administrative council of Tehran University yesterday echoed its earlier criticism against the Revolutionary Council and the responsible government authorities for the hasty decision on the educational reforms which gave cause for tension and unrest all over the country.

The 4-member council announcing its resignation for the third time during the last few weeks said that the Revolutionary Council did not bother to take the university authorities into its confidence and consult them before taking such a crucial decision concerning the students.

The decision was taken precipitately soon after President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr called on the nation for unity and strengthening of their solidarity in the wake of American and imperialist threats against Iran, the council said.

In a joint resignation addressed to the minister of science and higher education, the council members said that the decision taken by the Revolutionary Council culminated in shedding of blood at the university campus and this was a good opportunity provided to the enemies of Iran such as the United States to be happy about the student crisis.

The council further said that the university authorities controlled the situation in Tehran University for 14 months and not a single critical or untoward incident had taken place during all this period. The condemned those who paid no attention to the prevailing situation in the university thus giving the chance to anti-revolutionaries to exploit the situation and create unrest.

They said the crisis rose to a point where it became practically impossible for the administrative council to continue to fulfill their responsibilities in the Tehran University.

Referring to the criticism made against the university authorities and apparently pointing to the remarks of Hojatoleslam Khamene'i in his Friday prayers address, the council said that they would soon announce more details of the reasons which led to their tendering of resignations en masse, for the information of Imam Khomeyni and the general public.

Several other university authorities in the country also condemned the attacks on educational institutions which culminated in the loss of life and resultant unrest and tension in various parts of the country.

AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT DISCUSSES IRAN'S ROLE IN REGION

WA071050 Tehran TIMES in English 27 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] Kuwait--The U.S. government was being manipulated by the Kissinger group, by the Rockefeller empire and the Zionist lobby in its negotiations with Iran on the hostage crisis, 'Ali Shams Ardekani, Iran's ambassador to Kuwait said yesterday.

Ardekani in a press interview suggested that the Zionist lobby were doing all in their power to entangle the negotiations and escalate the crisis in the hope that the hostages would be killed and so enhance their own power with the U.S. and assume a predominant role in Mid-East policy.

Ardekani further said that had the U.S. Government been willing to return some of Iran's stolen wealth the move would have attracted considerable public support in Iran. Instead the contrary strategy of freezing Iranian assets of nearly $7 billion was adopted under advise from the Rockefellers.

He said that since the 1953 coup d'etat that toppled Dr Mosaddeq the U.S. had interfered at every turn in Iran's internal policies and manipulated its foreign policies to suit its own aims. Carter as U.S. President should have accepted responsibility for U.S. actions and he could not accept Carter's refusal on the ground that he (Carter) could not be held responsible for what Eisenhower or earlier presidents did, he said. Carter's contention was equal to saying that the cause of the Palestinians had died with Ben Gurion and Israel's present Premier Menachem Begin had no part in it.

Iran's ambassador to Kuwait faulted the Arab press for its double standards in journalism asking how they could support the Palestinian cause against Israeli domination and pretend that the Iranian Revolution was of less significance in the context of opposition to the U.S. and proliferation of Zionist influence in the region and the world at large.

He further criticized the attitude of the Saudi Arabian delegation to the recent Islamic foreign minister's conference calling it "equivocal," in its refusal to recognize the Afghan issue as of equal concern with the Palestinian issue for the countries of the region. He said the Afghan issue concerned the whole of the Islamic world.

As regards the U.S. sanctions against Iran in the economic sphere which have been endorsed by the European Economic Community, Ardekani as a professional economist envisaged that it was self-defeating for the U.S. He explained that every $20,000 worth of U.S. exports to Iran ensured a job to one American and that, therefore, a loss of $5 billion in exports would mean 250,000 more unemployed in the U.S., in addition to other direct losses.

Ardekani calling the U.S. economic sanctions a blessing in disguise said it would help encourage industrial production within the country which would step up by nearly 10 percent and further reduce Iranian consumption of imported goods by another 10 percent.

He added that there were several Western nations still trading with Iran and there were many potentials for expanding trade with the Third World countries and the Eastern bloc. He elaborated on the advantages of the common borders which Iran had with the Soviet Union, with transit facilities through Turkey and links with Pakistan, which too had a common border and close proximity for trade developments.

U.S. economic sanctions and the pressures that Iran has been exposed to give it an excellent opportunity to boost its own production in the industrial and agricultural spheres, he said. He added that the "de-productivization" attempts of the U.S. which made Iran heavily dependent on imports to the neglect of its own investment programs would now be a thing of the past.

On Iran's soured relations with Iraq Ardekani said that the Iraqi regime was acting futilely and condemned the extradition of women and children on the flimsy pretext that their forefathers were of Iranian origin. He said that Iran had no quarrel with Iraq and alleged that the Iraqi Government was being manipulated by foreign powers. He said further that it would be inconsistent for the Arab world to condemn the Israelis for their abuse of Palestinian rights without similar condemnation of the Iraqi expulsions and abuses of Iran's sovereignty.

Affirming Iran's support of the Palestinian cause Ardekani said that there were several Arab states which only paid lip-service to that cause. He said that the present problems in Iran had foreign roots and was possibly motivated by a desire to keep Iran from playing a preponderant role in the region. These foreign forces, he said, were dismayed that the policies of Imam Khomeyni and the Islamic Revolution had shattered the fabric of the Camp David agreement.

Foreign and imperialist forces, he said, were attempting to undermine the Iranian Revolution in every way and one of their objections was that it was the people and not the government that decided policy in Iran. He said that this was as it should be and closed door government decisions were a thing of the past.

Ardekani said that Iran endeavored to cooperate with the Arab world wherever this cooperation was fruitful and he said relations between Iran and its Arab brothers had deep historical roots. All those who played on the fears of the Shi'ite role of Iran do this only to divide Islam and the Iranian Revolution and isolate them from the Arab world, he said. He said that it was a fact of history that during the persecutions of the descendants of Prophet Mohammad Iran was a haven of refuge, a matter which Iran was proud of. Ardekani said finally that all those in the Arab world who stood for independence from imperialism and its Zionist allies were brothers to Iran.